

3 1761 11648614 3



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

Canada



118

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

May 8, 1974

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today that the following persons have been summoned to the Senate:

MR. IRVINE BARROW of Halifax

MR. ERNEST G. COTTREAU of Yarmouth, N.S.

- - - - -

AUGUSTUS IRVINE BARROW, 61, was born in Montreal and grew up in Halifax where he attended Maritime Business College. He is a chartered accountant and partner in the Halifax firm of Barrow, Nicoll & Company.

He is a former president of the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nova Scotia, and is a former vice-president for Nova Scotia of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council. He is a former director of the Bank of Canada and the Industrial Development Bank.

Mr. Barrow is Governor of Dalhousie University, and has served as president of the Halifax Y.M.C.A. and Halifax Community Club and as a director of the Halifax Protestant Youth Foundation. He was also chairman of the Halifax-Dartmouth Metropolitan Committee on Problems of Regional Development. He is a past president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association.

ERNEST G. COTTREAU, 60, has been principal of Ste. Anne du Ruisseau School at Yarmouth since 1968.

Born at Wedgeport, N.S., of Acadian parents, he graduated from College Ste. Anne at Church Point, N.S., in 1937. Mr. Cottreau taught at the college for two years, and from 1939-41 was principal of schools at Middle East Pubnico and Meteghan River before entering the construction industry. After 1945 he was for 14 years a partner in an automobile dealership at Yarmouth, and then returned to the teaching profession, teaching mathematics, science and business education at the Ste. Anne du Ruisseau school.

Mr. Cottreau has been active in a number of organizations including the Board of Trade, Le Club Acadien, Nova Scotia Teachers' Union, Canadian Teachers' Federation, and the Yarmouth County Liberal Association of which he was president for five years.

Canada



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

CAI
PM
- P66

Date:

May 8, 1974.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL BROADCAST OTTAWA, MAY 8, 1974

Good evening, I want to speak directly tonight to all Canadians, and I have requested special radio and television time to do that.

I spoke to you last in this manner not quite six months ago, when Canadians were fearful of a serious energy crisis -- in order to explain to you the position our country was in and to tell you what your federal government was doing about it. Now, less than six months later, with the country having very successfully weathered that crisis and with your Government and Parliament having performed effectively, I have to tell you what you probably already know, that the Government has been defeated in the House of Commons, that the country, that we all, have been plunged into an election.

I want to explain to you -- as I did six months ago on oil -- what the situation is. What I want to do is to help you understand the events in Parliament today, to tell you what I must now do, and to reassure you that orderly government will go on in the days and weeks ahead.

The federal government has been defeated in Parliament on its budget by the New Democratic Party and the Conservative Party joining together to vote non-confidence in it. This vote occurred just a short while ago, less than two days after the Minister of Finance brought in his budget and before measures in that budget could be approved by Parliament.

As Prime Minister, I have no choice but to accept the verdict of a majority of the members of Parliament -- the Conservatives and NDP together do form a majority -- the verdict that there must be an election.

Accordingly, I shall go tomorrow to the Governor-General and ask him to dissolve Parliament and to issue the necessary instructions for an election.

This will be a July election that I am sure the country does not want. I shall make my request to the Governor-General with reluctance. I do not mean reluctance to do battle in an election because my party and I are very much ready for one. I do mean reluctance to put the country to a campaign that interrupts the work of Parliament and Government during a time of inflation in the world and here at home. I mean reluctance to interrupt the effective work of the Government and Parliament and to delay action on the very important budgetary and legislative measures that are before Parliament now -- measures that would continue our attack on inflation and would further help Canadians to cope with high prices.

With an election early in July, Parliament could not be recalled until at least mid-summer. From now until then there will be delay on the important measures contained in the budget and I regret that. There will be delay on much legislation that is now before Parliament and I regret that.

I wish to reassure you, however, that this unfortunate and unnecessary interruption of a Parliament that was working well does not mean an interruption in the orderly governing of our country. I want to assure you that the Government's attack on inflation, and the Government's further support for Canadians to help them cope better with high prices, will continue and will be extended.

Since a general election is unavoidably a time of uncertainty, I think it is important for you to know that strong government will continue -- in a country which is economically buoyant despite high prices, in a country which I am proud to say exhibits at every turn self-confidence and self-reliance and self-pride.

In the coming weeks you will be hearing, from all sides, contradictory claims about the state of our national health. You will certainly be hearing from me. I will be telling you the facts about Canada, the unpleasant as well as the pleasant ones. I will be listening to your concerns -- indeed, as I have been listening -- and I will be telling you about our government's responses to your concerns. I am sorry that an election has been forced on us, for the reasons I have given -- but I must say I do look forward with anticipation to meeting personally as many of you as possible and to putting my government's record and plans for the future clearly before you. Thank you and goodnight.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

May 12, 1974

For Release:

Pour Publication: 3:20 p.m. EDT.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS
AT DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, N.C.
MAY 12, 1974

I am honoured to have been given this opportunity to join you in convocation. The reputation of this great university extends to all parts of the world. To become associated with you is a privilege I cherish.

Though Duke is some distance geographically from the Canadian border, its accomplishments in several fields are well known to Canadian scholars. The Duke Centre for Commonwealth Studies attracts considerable attention, and deservedly so, for its fine work. Your recent decision to establish a Canadian Studies Centre is one I applaud. Countries as interdependent as are the United States and Canada, sharing as they do an intimacy unequalled elsewhere among sovereign states, cannot afford to be ill informed about one another. We do ourselves a disservice on both sides of our long border when we rely on assumption rather than on fact.

Complex as is the Canadian-American relationship, however, and demanding as it is of all of us to ensure its optimum performance, it cannot begin to compare in either intricacy or importance with the challenge facing both of our countries in our roles as members of the small group of industrialized, developed states. That challenge, simply put, is to ensure that fairness is introduced as a reality, and not just as a theoretical concept, in the political and economic relations between developed and developing nations. To accomplish that end, I believe that a fundamental attitudinal refinement is required. One as basic in concept as was made necessary by the age of discovery.

It is 452 years since the expedition commanded by Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigated the globe and proved irrefutably that the planet earth was of finite dimensions. In that period of four and a half centuries, man's penchant for discovery, for conquest, and for exploitation has been demonstrated unceasingly. Since the 16th Century educated men and women with few exceptions have believed that the resources of the world were in excess of whatever use mankind could ever make of them, that the wealth of the oceans was inexhaustible, that the numbers of human beings inhabiting the earth could never exceed the natural carrying capacity of the planet. For much of that time, too, few men or women gave any thought to the immense disparities - in social condition, in economic position, in education - that existed between populations of European origin and all others.

How much we have been forced to learn in the past quarter century! One need not be a neo-Malthusian, or a subscriber to any of the pessimistic theories now abounding, to have learned that there are limits to the rate at which the earth's resources can be exploited, that there are limits to the ability of our biosphere to absorb pollution, that there are limits to the capacity of the globe to support human life. These truths we now know and accept.

We know, too, albeit with a different kind of knowledge, that the imbalance in the basic human condition - an imbalance in access to health care, to a nutritious diet, to shelter, to schooling - is intolerable in its magnitude.

We know all this, but the knowledge has not made us wise. Certainly it has not made wise those whose responsibility it is to take decisions on behalf of their constituents. Nor should we be surprised. The decision-making process reveals remarkably little change from its condition as described three centuries ago by an eminent Swedish statesman. In a letter to his son written in 1648, Count Axel Oxenstierna described

the then condition of man in words that remain applicable to this day. He wrote: "An nescis, mi fili, quantilla prudentia regitur orbis?" (Dost thou not know, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed?)

If wisdom was lacking at the time of the Peace of Westphalia, its omission was compensated for by the seemingly infinite resilience of this planet and its population to recover from human errors. In 1974 we know that the resilience of both is limited and, in some respects, dangerously close to exhaustion. But until that knowledge is made manifest in an extended sense of responsibility, it will be of little use to mankind. The classical scope of responsibility - to one's self, to one's family, to one's community and nation - must be broadened. Not even the biblical admonition of responsibility to all men is sufficiently broad. The new responsibility must be more. It must extend to all space and through all time. It must be inclusive of persons far beyond our own national frontiers; it must encompass the physical planet and all its ingredients - water and air, non-renewable resources, living organisms; it must extend into the future not just for months or years, but for decades.

This responsibility, in short, must be universal in concept and planetary in scope. It demands a great deal of every man and woman, but it falls with particular weight on the inhabitants and governments of the developed nations for we are the ones that have amassed the knowledge; we are the ones who possess the means to alter positively the course of human destiny.

Yet this responsibility is not unbearable. Its exercise, after all, is no more than an exhibition of maturity. For is it not essential to maturity that we are able to contemplate and comprehend the fate of others beyond our immediate circle, not just in the present but for generations to come? A very distinguished Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, believed so.

As the first Director-General of the World Health Organization he did much to encourage the acceptance of that responsibility. And is it not a reflection of maturity that we employ our energies not merely in a contemplative but in a positive fashion? Henry David Thoreau believed so. He observed with scorn, you will recall: "As if you can kill time without injuring eternity."

This new maturity requires new values. Foremost among them is an acceptance that economic growth and material advantage are not goals to be isolated from the general aim of mankind. The twentieth century devotion to material gain has created an imbalance in the human condition that infects the attitudes of all too many men and women and the policies of most governments. Economic criteria to the exclusion of almost all others are employed as the measurement of individual achievement and of governmental performance. 'Prosperity' is the rallying cry of politicians everywhere. But what of happiness? What of contentment? What of satisfaction? Are we to believe that these are concomitants of economic growth? To anyone who has despaired at endless traffic jams, to anyone who has encountered the obscenity of unplanned urban sprawl, to anyone who grieves over the despoilation of oceans and beaches by needless oil spills - to any of these persons the answer must be no.

The Gross National Product is no measurement of social justice, or human dignity, or cultural attainment. Yet in the absence of reliable social indicators we elect governments, formulate foreign policies, offer advice to the world at large - all on the assumption that economic growth is not only an attribute of the good life but is in fact its guarantor. How often in our blindness do we reflect on the fact that those computers calculating the magical GNP, measuring as they do prices of items, regard with equal weight the manufacture of a motor vehicle and the consequences of a fatal automobile accident, marriage and divorce, health and sickness, lawfulness and crime. The computer does so because GNP is the total value of goods and services. A museum, for these purposes, is indistinct from a mortuary so long

as it charges an entrance fee. Both provide service. So does an autobody shop, a lawyer specializing in divorces, a narcotics ward in a hospital, a prison. Dollar for dollar, a manufacturer of hand-guns is treated no differently than the farmer who cultivates an apple orchard. Nor is the school teacher from the security guard. The paving of a parking lot is indistinguishable from the construction of a public swimming pool. If money is spent, the GNP is enhanced. The economy benefits, but surely not the human condition.

Yet we plan our lives all too often on the assumption that the human condition is capable of measurement, is a reflection of the GNP. And we not only continue the charade, we hold it out as a standard of conduct to the developing nations. We have the arrogance to project our condition, our society, as the universal model.

So indiscriminate are our values that we allow ourselves to be directed by governments on the single assumption that the expenditure of money is a measure of happiness. Yet what does growth of the GNP do to confine or reduce the extent of delinquency in juveniles, corruption in government, monopoly in business, stagnancy in cultural activity, limitations in educational opportunity, pollution in our environment? What solutions does it offer to the presence of violence, or to the absence of beauty? Bluntly stated, it does nothing.

Nevertheless, it is this "nothing" that directs our lives. It is this "nothing" that ridicules all too often the warnings of conservationists and the admonitions of theologians. It is this "nothing" that we have the effrontery to export to the newly independent countries under the guise of foreign aid. It is this "nothing" that we have come to worship even as we suspect its falsity and its perversity. This "nothing" we clothe all too often with attractive descriptions: 'progress', 'modernity', 'achievement'. As we do so we admit our woeful weakness in the quality of our words, of our attitudes, and of our actions.

Our definition of the good life has become inextricably intertwined with abundance. Abundance which invites waste and obsolescence; which forgives tawdriness and self-indulgence.

Are we here in our lands of apparent - though limited - plenty unable to expand our consciousness and our attitude, to re-examine our value system, to discount the worth of purely economic factors as an evaluation of the human condition? Are we unable to replace these with standards which will measure not Gross National Product but Net Human Benefit? If we are not, I fear that increasingly we will prescribe our own fate, and unfailingly we will fix the fate of hundreds of millions of others. We will have set the pattern and provided the wherewithal for a no-win contest. To paraphrase a distinguished American jurist, many of our practices in this respect are so short sighted in character, and so long term in effect, that we cannot tolerate their being ignored for we cannot survive their being repeated.

If we accept, as I presume we do, that the extreme disparity in living standards between the rich and the poor, the comfortable and the hungry, cannot be permitted to continue; if we also accept, as I think we do, that there are benefits which flow from a reduction of the division between states which are developed and those that are developing; if these propositions we accept, then also we must accept some responsibility for their implementation. Yet however advantageous is a community of nations cooperating to reduce tension, however desirable is a multitude of states expanding its purchasing power, however enriching is a world population able to turn from bare existence to culturally-creative activity, these ends cannot be achieved by present means.

The evidence is more than convincing.

If the biosphere cannot tolerate further pollution from the third of the world that is industrialized, then surely it cannot absorb simultaneously the same rates of pollution from the other two thirds. If the earth's resources cannot support the present rate of exploitation for the benefit of the minority, then it cannot permit that extraction to be tripled. If assistance and transfers to the developing countries are as yet making little significant impact, considerably more cannot be expected from only a marginal increase in the pattern and quantity of aid. If the developing countries cannot now support the heavy burden of over-population, relief will not be found in transferring few hundreds of thousands of human beings to the more developed countries.

Given that present patterns of economic growth in the developed countries must level out for environmental and physical reasons, can we ask the developing nations to limit their development, curtail their goals, dampen their desires? Surely not. But how otherwise?

More will be required of us in this exercise than mere charity or compassion. This task demands a rational employment of our talents and skills. One founded on a community ethic more pronounced and more heeded than any in our present experience.

The challenge is immense, and I am glad that it is, for only the greatest of challenges are able to capture the imagination of men and women everywhere.

The challenge is at once both basic and sophisticated and I am glad that it is, for only a challenge of many parts is able to stimulate simultaneously the response of theologians, philosophers, scientists, and politicians.

The challenge is not a gloomy one of avoiding doomsday; it is a joyous one of introducing into the world a dynamic equilibrium between man and nature, between man and man.

What we face now is not deprivation, but the challenge of sharing. We need not do without, but we must be good stewards of what we have. To ensure nature's continued bounty, we are not asked to suffer, but we are asked to be reasonable. We are asked to adjust our demands to nature's limitations. We are asked to concentrate not on what we have, but on what we are. I sincerely hope that man's know-how -- this prolific, admirable yet dangerous know-how -- can be so redirected that it will free all men from the fascinations and illusions of quantity and bestow instead the lasting gift of quality.

This is the appeal I direct to you as graduates of this great university.

This appeal does not ask for the rejection of any fundamental beliefs. It asks, essentially, that we be responsible. The scope of that responsibility must be so broad, however, and its application so universal, that I dare to regard it as qualitatively distinct from classical concepts. This responsibility is a new value, a new ethic.

This new ethic does not demand necessarily the continued existence of the world's trading or monetary systems in their present form any more than it requires revolutionary activities for its broad implementation. What it does require is an understanding that no individual, no government, no nation is capable of living in isolation, or of pursuing policies inconsistent with the interests - both present and future - of others.

In these final decades of the twentieth century, social justice can no more be compartmentalized than can quality of life be isolated. Justice is found everywhere or it is found nowhere. Contamination in one community taints every other.

Demanding upon us as is this extended sense of responsibility, I am confident that the burden can be shouldered with enlightenment and success. I am confident partly because of my experience with that unique association called the Commonwealth of Nations. I attach importance to the Commonwealth because in its diversity, its broad representation of every continent, every colour, every creed, every stage of development, there is a shared belief in the overwhelming importance of human equality and dignity. There is more. When Commonwealth Heads of Government gather together, we converse with one another with remarkable candour. We are not reluctant to describe our weaknesses, our dreams for our peoples, our belief in the value of human life, our dedication to the concepts of cooperation and understanding. We are not fearful of admitting that we do not know all the answers, that our ignorance has led to mistakes, that our patience with ourselves and with one another is sometimes sorely tried.

In those gatherings there exists a link between the sense of what is ideal and the knowledge of what is possible, between the domain of absolute values and the domain of practical politics; a link that elsewhere is all-too-seldom identified, yet that is essential to the forward movement of society. It is a link I often wish was better understood by academics and by politicians in all countries.

There are impatient men in the Commonwealth, for most come from countries not yet developed to a fraction of their potential, and there are wise men in the Commonwealth, for all have tasted the frustrations of introducing change and of adapting to change. This blend of impatience and wisdom lends to our discussions an invaluable richness.

We are able, around a single table, to articulate the lofty, questing nature of mankind, and then to relate these aspirations to the bone-wearying requirements of providing our citizens with the basic elements of survival. In this virtuoso kind of exercise - this posture of head in the clouds and feet on the ground - the leaders of the developing countries often display an impressive capability. It is a capability which is born of necessity. In their countries the few who are well-educated cannot be narrow specialists, cannot refuse to accept responsibility. One does not distinguish between town and gown if there are present in an entire country few of the former and almost none of the latter. Whatever tension exists between university and government in a newly independent state tends to be of a positive, dynamic nature if only because the problems to be solved are so many and the number of persons qualified to think about them so few.

In this respect I find ironical the attitude of some western scholars who profess reluctance to push against the outer barriers of social norms, to question old values or to test new ethics, all because they believe governments will not follow the newly-broken ground, or that society is too sedentary to change. This diffidence - dare I call it irresponsibility? - contributes to the very sedentary condition about which the social scientists rightly voice concern. A government faces an insuperable task in encouraging the electorate to abandon old assumptions unless it can count upon the exploratory assistance and the philosophical commitment of its university graduates.

The direction in which a nation is to move may be fixed by its leaders, but the speed with which the nation responds depends upon the influence of others. And especially is this so in

the democracies where Siren-like appeals originate from so many sources and interests. No single political leader, no group of political leaders, is capable of changing the values and attitudes of a whole society. In your country and mine, the role of universities and university graduates is immense. They provide in some measure both the compass and the sextant (though I'm inclined to doubt the claims of some of your friends in the tie and dye set who claim to have located their own private Elysium).

That link between the world of academia and government has yet another dimension, one which is more familiar for it involves the interplay of the two in formulating policy. In each of Canada and the United States, for example, there exist agencies and institutions which provide for this inter-face. In Canada we created recently an institution designed to ensure that the Canadian government is able to profit from the assistance of scholars from developing countries. We call it the International Development Research Centre. Its board consists of an almost equal number of Canadians and non-Canadians. We are attempting to match Canadian resources, both human and physical, with the finest human resources of those countries we are committed to help. I am proud of this imaginative project and expect much of it in years to come.

Against that background, I urge those of us gathered here today, from whatever faculty or discipline, whether graduates honoris causa, or graduates sweat-of-the-brow, not to under-estimate the magnitude of the challenge we face or the extent of the responsibility we bear. This commencement ceremony has conferred upon us a station in life which we must not misuse. It has granted to us the priceless opportunity of self-respect. With it we must work to extend to others an equal measure of human dignity - to ensure through our efforts that hope and faith in the future are not reserved for a minority of the world's population, but are available to all.

If this can only be accomplished through the acceptance of a new ethic, then so be it. But we cannot ask others to subscribe to that ethic without realizing that we are answerable to ourselves for its proper discharge. If we deny that truth, we deny to others the right to be free. Ethics are the fibres of civilized conduct. Interwoven with enlightened laws they become the fabric we call society. A rent in that fabric weakens the whole structure, no matter who does the tearing. The act is the more heinous, however, when done by one to whom society has granted special privileges, and from whom society has the right to demand enlightened conduct.

Mr. Chancellor, my message today is a simple one. It is that the world is our constituency. Yours, mine. Governmentally, personally. That world is not just a physical planet with immutable physical laws and finite limits, it is as well a single, interdependent community. No one has described it more vividly, nor more accurately, than Barbara Ward when she named it "The Global Village". In that village we are all accountable. In that village we all face the most pervasive, the most integrated and, perhaps - if we should fail - the final challenge in the history of mankind. For this reason, none of us can escape the burden of our ethic. Equally, none of us should underestimate the joy and the satisfaction which will follow from its proper discharge.

Canad



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: May 14, 1974
le 14 mai 1974

For Release: Immediate
Pour Publication: Immédiate

The Prime Minister, Right Honourable P.E. Trudeau announced today the appointment of Jack Austin, Q.C., to the post of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. The appointment is effective immediately.

Mr. Austin will succeed the Honourable Martin O'Connell who has resigned in order to be a candidate in the Scarborough East Riding in the Federal Election now under way.

Since May 1970, Mr. Austin has been Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and he has now resigned from that position. Mr. Austin is from Vancouver and practised law in British Columbia for several years before coming to Ottawa.

In announcing the appointment, the Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for the advice and support of Mr. Martin O'Connell during 18 months of minority government.

- - - - -

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de M. Jack Austin, C.R., au poste de secrétaire principal. M. Austin remplace l'honorable Martin O'Connell qui vient de démissionner de son poste pour se porter candidat dans la circonscription de Scarborough East.

M. Austin entre en fonction immédiatement.

M. Austin a démissionné de son poste de sous-ministre de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources.

Le nouveau secrétaire principal est de Vancouver et il a pratiqué le droit pendant de nombreuses années en Colombie-Britannique avant de devenir sous-ministre.

Le Premier ministre a profité de cette occasion pour remercier Monsieur Martin O'Connell des conseils et de l'appui que ce dernier n'a cessé de lui prodiguer au cours de ces dix-huit mois de gouvernement minoritaire.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

May 22, 1974

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

CAI
PM
P66

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Mr. Justice Willard Z. Estey of the Ontario Court of Appeals as a Commissioner of Inquiry to inquire into and report on recent price increases for steel products.

Mr. Justice Estey is asked, by his terms of reference, to inquire into price increases put into effect May 15, 1974, by the Steel Company of Canada and any other increases that may be announced by other primary iron and steel producers.

He is asked to report on whether primary iron and steel producers are exacting profit margins that are greater than they would customarily obtain, and whether producers are withholding abnormally large inventories from market in order to realize abnormal profit margins.

The Prime Minister noted that earlier this month he had asked the Honourable Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, to meet with the President of the Steel Company of Canada, Mr. Peter Gordon, following the company's announcement of planned price increases for some of its products. At that meeting on May 13, Mr. Gillespie asked Mr. Gordon to defer the price increases pending the findings of an inquiry but the company would not agree to do so.

The Prime Minister said that if Mr. Justice Estey's report indicates there has been profiteering, it would be the intention of a Liberal Government to ask Parliament to pass legislation that would empower the government to roll back prices.

(Text of Order-in-Council attached)



Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 22 May, 1974

PRIVY COUNCIL

The Committee of the Privy Council have had presented to them a Report by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce which indicated that there appears to exist in the industry concerned with the production of primary iron and steel products a situation that is having or is likely to have a substantial effect on the living costs of Canadians generally.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, advise that Mr. Justice Willard Z. Estey of the Ontario Court of Appeals, of the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario, be appointed a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act:

- (a) to inquire into and report at the earliest possible date concerning increases in the price of steel products made effective May 15th, 1974, by the Steel Company of Canada and also concerning any increases that may be announced by any other producer of primary iron and steel products and to report whether such increases are exacting profit margins on the sale or distribution of such products that are greater than they would customarily obtain on such sale or distribution; and further,
- (b) to inquire into and report at an early date on whether producers of primary iron and steel products are:
 - (i) exacting profit margins on the sale or distribution of such products that are greater than they would customarily obtain on such sale or distribution; or

- 2 -

- (11) withholding or causing to be withheld from sale or distribution an inventory of the products that is substantially in excess of that which they would normally hold or cause to be held with the intention of realizing, at a later date, a profit margin on the sale or distribution of the articles that is greater than they would customarily obtain on such sale or distribution.

The Committee further advise that:

- (1) The Commissioner be authorized to publish his report under his own authority;
- (2) The Commissioner be authorized to exercise all powers conferred on Commissioners by Section II of the Inquiries Act;
- (3) The officers and employees of the departments of the Government of Canada be required to render such assistance to the Commissioner as may be required for his activities;
- (4) The Commissioner be authorized to engage the services of such counsel, staff, clerks and technical advisers as he may require at rates of remuneration and reimbursement to be approved by the Treasury Board.

Canada



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: May 23, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

AI
IM
165

In view of the widespread interest throughout Canada caused by the first reading of the language legislation introduced by the Quebec Government, the Government of Canada wishes to reiterate its position on this matter.

In 1969, the Parliament of Canada adopted the Official Languages Act. In passing this Act, the constitutionality of which was recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada, Parliament recognized the existence of two official languages in Canada for all activities of the Federal Government and those of its institutions and agencies.

Parliament also recognized the right of each and every Canadian to communicate with the Federal Government, its institutions and agencies in the official language of his or her choice. As a result all documents emanating from the Government of Canada are published in the two official languages. Travellers using national transportation facilities and visitors to Canadian offices abroad are entitled to service in either one of the two official languages.

In those parts of Canada where one or other of the two main linguistic groups constitute an important segment of the population, all principal offices of the Federal Government must be in a position to communicate with Canadians in one or other of the official languages as the case may be.

This legislation has been in effect for five years now and is applicable to all citizens and in all provinces and territories of the country.

Furthermore, in the document entitled "A Canadian Bill of Rights", published in 1968, the Government of Canada states its position in respect to the question of language rights and education by calling for the guarantee of the right of the individual to education in institutions using as a medium of instruction the official language of his choice.

Accordingly, it has never been Federal Government policy to impose the use of one or other of the official languages on anyone in Canada. On the contrary, it has left each person the free choice of which official language he or she wishes to use.

With this in mind, the Government of Canada made available to all provinces, substantial financial assistance for the teaching of English in those parts of the country where English is a minority language, and French in those parts of the country where French is a minority language, and for the teaching of the two official languages, as second languages in all provinces of Canada.

The Federal Government understands the concern of the Quebec authorities with the protection and promotion of French as a part of their overall policy framework.

The Government of Canada is studying in detail the contents of the Language Bill which has just recently been made public. It is pleased to note that Premier Bourassa has invited all Quebecers to make known their views on this proposed piece of legislation before proceeding any further on it, and that Mr. Bourassa has stated clearly that he is willing to receive any suggestions which will be made.

Sensitive to the position of all minorities in this country, the Federal Government has confidence that the minority groups in Quebec will continue to enjoy the equitable and generous treatment that they have always enjoyed in that province.

Canada



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

2A1
0 M
P66
Date: June 3, 1974

For Release: Immediate
Pour Publication:

Prime Minister Trudeau today announced the appointment of Major-General B.M. HOFFMEISTER (Ret.), of Vancouver, to coordinate all federal emergency responses if serious flooding strikes British Columbia.

Although favourable weather may yet limit the rate of run-off, the federal government is being geared to respond as promptly and effectively as possible to the current flood threat in British Columbia.

General Hoffmeister will have the authority to call upon all available federal resources when they are requested by the province, which has been making emergency preparations in line with its primary responsibility.

The Prime Minister informed Premier David Barrett by telegram today of the appointment, saying General Hoffmeister would work closely with provincial authorities. General Hoffmeister will be responsible to Environment Minister Jack Davis, serving as a single focal point for requests from the provincial government for federal assistance.

In the serious floods of 1948 in British Columbia, General Hoffmeister handled the federal responses to the emergency, providing immediate relief to people and livestock.

Mr. M.R. Harries, Regional Director for the National Emergency Planning Establishment of the federal government, will assist General Hoffmeister in maintaining contacts with provincial and federal officials.

The federal government has already been providing technical support to the province in connection with the monitoring of weather and other environmental factors, so as to provide the best possible warning of flooding.

Federal departments have been alerted and are ready to help in such areas as mobilizing manpower or providing specialized communications, transport or medical services.

In other areas involving direct federal responsibility, such as Transport, Fisheries and Indian affairs, federal officials have been participating with British Columbia in the preparatory planning.

.....

Major-General B.M. Hoffmeister was born in Vancouver in May 1907 and worked in the British Columbia lumber industry until World War II. He commanded the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada in the assault on Sicily in 1943, then command of the Second Canadian Infantry Brigade, later the Fifth Canadian Armoured Division, and in 1945 became General Officer - Commanding Canadian Army Pacific Force.

After the War, General Hoffmeister returned to the lumber industry in British Columbia, being President of Macmillan Bloedel Limited from 1951-56 and Chairman from 1956-58. He was British Columbia's Agent-General in London from 1958-61, when he became President of the Council of Forest Industries of B.C. for seven years. He is one of two partners in the Diamond S Ranch at Pavilion B.C.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

June 3, 1974

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

CAI
PM
PCL

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of HON. BRYCE S. MACKASEY to the Cabinet as Minister of State. Mr. Mackasey is one of the strong voices in Canada for working Canadians.

- - - - -

BRYCE STUART MACKASEY was born August 25, 1921, in Quebec City. After his early education in Quebec City, he studied at McGill University and Sir George Williams College, in Montreal.

Mr. Mackasey, then a manufacturer, was first elected to the House of Commons in June, 1962, and again in 1963, 1965, 1968 and 1972. After having been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministers of Health and Welfare and of Labour, he was made a Member of the Administration (Minister without Portfolio) in February, 1968. He was made Minister of Labour on July 5, 1968, and Minister of Manpower and Immigration on January 28, 1972. He resigned from the Cabinet on November 27, 1972.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

June 10, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the HONOURABLE LUCIEN LAMOUREUX, to be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. The appointment of Speakers to the Privy Council upon the completion of their term of office is a tradition in Canada, consistently followed since 1891. Mr. Lamoureux has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to Parliament.

The Prime Minister also announced that, with the agreement of the Leader of the Opposition, an Order in Council has been passed appointing Mr. Lamoureux to be Canadian Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg effective July 8, 1974. Mr. Trudeau said that he had considered it would not be appropriate to make an appointment of this kind at this time without ensuring that it would have the approval of the Leader of the Official Opposition.

(Biographical notes attached)

The Honourable LUCIEN LAMOUREUX, 53, who has held the office of Speaker of the House of Commons for over eight years, has been recognized in Canada and abroad as a pre-eminent parliamentarian.

When he announced last month his intention to retire from active political life, after having presided over the House for an unprecedented three Parliaments, he received tributes from all political parties. At that time, the Prime Minister stated:

"He has established a record so distinctive and of such high level that he can be confident it will serve as a standard for others to emulate for years to come."

Born and educated in Ottawa, he studied at the University of Ottawa and Osgoode Hall Law School and was called to the Bar in 1945. After graduation he joined the public service as executive assistant to the Minister of Transport, the Hon. Lionel Chevrier. In 1954, Mr. Lamoureux left the public service for the practice of law in Cornwall, as senior partner of a law firm there.

He entered the House of Commons in 1962 as Liberal Member for Stormont constituency, and was returned in every subsequent general election--sitting since 1968 as an Independent member. In 1963 he was elected Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the House, and when the 27th Parliament assembled in January, 1966, he was elected Speaker.

He has been Chairman of the Canadian Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, President of the Canada-France Inter-parliamentary group, and Co-Chairman of the Canada United States Inter-Parliamentary Association.

While practising law in Cornwall, Mr. Lamoureux took a special interest in educational matters, serving as Chairman of the Board of Education and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Cornwall College. Since 1971 he has been Chancellor of the University of Windsor. He has also been

Professor of Parliamentary Law at the School of Graduate Studies of the University of Ottawa.

He is married to the former Claire Couture, and they have two sons and two daughters.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

CAI
PM
P66
Date:

June 11, 1974

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister said today that federal assistance will be made available towards the cost of restoring property damaged in this year's spring floods in the province of Quebec.

The announcement was made in response to a request from Premier Bourassa for federal contributions towards restoration costs following the flood disasters in several parts of the province.

Mr. Trudeau said that the established disaster relief formula which has applied in the past, and which is also being offered in the case of flood damage this spring in Ontario and the three prairie provinces, will be followed in the case of the Quebec flood damage.

The formula provides for federal sharing, on an escalating scale, of provincial government expenditures on restoration costs eligible for sharing. Federal contributions are made when eligible expenditures exceed \$1 per capita of provincial population, which in the case of Quebec with a population slightly over 6,000,000 means federal sharing of eligible expenditures in excess of approximately \$6,000,000. The federal share would be 50 per cent of the next \$12,000,000 of expenditures, 75 per cent of the next \$12,000,000 of expenditures, and 90 per cent of any additional eligible expenditures beyond that.

Provincial expenditures eligible for federal sharing include the costs of restoring to pre-flood conditions damaged public works, private homes, farmstead properties and small business premises.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

June 18, 1974.

For Release:

Pour Publication: 10:00 A.M. EDT.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS
AT THE OPENING OF THE NATO MINISTERIAL MEETING
OTTAWA, JUNE 18, 1974

(Text)

I am very pleased to be able to welcome you to Canada. For some of you this is your first visit here in your capacity as Foreign Minister; for others it is a return to a city that has welcomed you often before.

This is the third occasion on which the NATO Ministerial Meeting has taken place in Canada. That it should do so on its important 25th Anniversary is a matter of pride to me and, I know, to Canadians. This gathering lends further emphasis to the importance which Canada attaches to Western Europe and to our interest in maintaining and enhancing co-operation among our Atlantic partners.

I think it particularly appropriate that we are gathered today in a building which symbolizes to all Canadians our democratic processes. In this chamber, and in its companion room down the corridor, representatives of the Canadian people gather regularly to debate and decide the issues which determine the condition of our society. Here is fixed the direction which will be followed by Canada. Here are considered those events and issues which reflect the experience, and trace the aspirations, of an entire people. In periods of peace or of conflict, in days of optimism or of desperation, Canadians employ in this building those time honoured practices which have guaranteed to them their liberty as individuals and their independence as a nation.

There are buildings similar to this in each of our countries. Each of them serves to recall the proud heritage of democratic thought to which we all lay claim. Those buildings are more important to NATO in the long run than any array of weapons. For if there is an ingredient which should be prized by each of the members of our 20th century community of nations, it is surely the role played by our countrymen in the development of the structure of freedom: liberty of the individual, rational thought, tolerance of diversities, democratic political institutions. If the vitality of this community is to be maintained, it will not be only through might of armaments, it will be because our organization, in spite of some failings, will have succeeded in reflecting in its policies and in its actions the desires of the men and women of the North Atlantic region to preserve and enhance their traditions and practices of liberal thought and cooperative action.

(Translation)

The ideas which spawned the civilizations of western Europe and North America are unique. They came into being only after overcoming great odds and immense diversity. They produced for the first time that phenomenon which so many of us now take for granted but which must be nurtured and guarded, which is still alien to millions - the phenomenon of free men with free minds in free societies. There is no guarantee that freedom and independence are the birthright of men and women even in the Atlantic region. There is no assurance that the moral and intellectual structures to which we here attach such importance will flourish unaided. The growth, indeed the survival, of the civilization which we have developed on the shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean needs constant attention to guard it from threats without and within.

Our distinction as an alliance - a distinction unique in history - is that we are not simply a group of nations forced together by outward circumstances or by geography. Mostly, we are neighbours that find cohesion in our common ideals. We are harmonious because of our principles; yet we are sometimes fractious for the same reason. We appreciate that cooperation is essential and that our common interests demand full and timely consultation; yet we insist on preserving our ideosyncracies, and nurturing our individual characteristics. It is well that we do for this is our strength. Our strength is not in our uniformity but in our diversity. We are devoted to principles, not to expediency. We are concerned with humanity, not with power.

(Text)

We have the confidence and the courage to face the complicated negotiations of détente. We have the wisdom and the stamina to retain our preparedness to defend ourselves while we do so.

This association was created by men possessed of wisdom and tenacity. Their concern a quarter of a century ago was the protection of our way of life from what they perceived to be a common external threat. It is to their credit that NATO's discharge of this, its primary role, has been wholly successful. Today, however, our civilization faces any number of threats, and any number of challenges: some of them familiar to those men who signed the North Atlantic Treaty, some of them unforeseen then by even the most farsighted. It has been our willingness as partners in NATO to face up to these issues of change that has proved the strength of this alliance.

It will be our willingness to continue to face issues of change which will prove our strength in the future: problems which respect no geographical bounds yet which are the more insistent and the more persistent as a result. Food, population,

energy, environment. These words do not appear in the North Atlantic Treaty. Yet today none of us would deny their relevance to our joint enterprise. Nor would any of us suggest they have no connections with the East-West relationship. The maintenance and improvement of that relationship is a necessary pre-requisite to the cooperative effort and application of resources necessary to tackle those global problems.

Twenty-five years following its birth the Atlantic Alliance has proved beyond question its value and its organic strength. The proof, as we well know, has not always been readily accepted. Democratic societies are not willing without demonstrated need to dedicate precious resources to defence. Had this association not remained true to the concerns of its peoples, it would have forfeited both its vitality and its will. That lesson must not be forgotten in the next 25 years. We will remain strong as an alliance only so long as we respect the freedom of the individual. We will increase the support of our peoples only if we reflect their concern for quality of life, for economic development, for negotiated settlement of disputes, for environmental protection.

In this association our motivation is not simply one of reacting to external threat or to an alien ideology. Our dedication should be to the democratic ideal. Our message is to free men everywhere, and especially to the youth of the world who have yet to choose their political commitment. We must miss no opportunity, through the NATO Parliamentary Association, and through other ways, to speak to them. To tell them that military strength is not our ultimate goal; that our involvement is with the human condition. To tell them that in order to succeed, our lives and our liberty must be guarded against attack from those who fear freedom more than they fear war.

In your proceedings this week I know that your focus will be on these principles and how they can be applied effectively in the future. I wish you success in your endeavours.

Canada.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

June 20, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER
ON THE OCCASION OF SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE DAY
JUNE 24, 1974

(Translation)

On behalf of all Canadians, I would like to offer my best wishes to my French-speaking compatriots on Saint-Jean-Baptiste Day, 1974.

The history of our people, though varying greatly in different parts of the country, has never been without difficulties and risks. But no progress, no achievement, comes without an element of risk, and perhaps if we had not constantly encountered these risks, we would not have discovered that will to live and assert ourselves which is so very strong in us today.

In order to preserve our identity, we have often had to resist, protest and demand, but we have ensured our basic vitality above all by our participation in an ever-increasing number of important fields. Over the years this participation has been of such high quality that today we play a leading role in the French-speaking world.

In addition to its natural predominance in Quebec, the French community must maintain its vigour in the Maritimes, in Ontario and in Western Canada. This is why the federal government has for several years now been encouraging the development of French-Canadian minorities throughout the country. While the wellspring of French Canada's vitality remains in Quebec, its surest guarantee of growth lies in its extension to all parts of this vast country.

There is another challenge we have decided to take, that of joining our efforts with those of our English-speaking fellow countrymen so that we may both benefit from

the immense resources we share, to develop the full potential of our country and make Canada a land truly worthy of the dignity of man. Our grasping of this challenge, a challenge of brotherhood and co-operation, testifies to our vigour and maturity as a people.

There are of course some people who are worried by an adventure of this nature, which they consider too dangerous. This was also the attitude of some of the courtiers at Versailles, who were content to wash their hands of the fate of New France. It was also the attitude of those who thought the daring expeditions of Le Moyne d'Iberville, La Vérendrye, Joliette and Marquette pointless. Some feel that it is an impossible as Father Lefebvre's adventure a little more than a century ago, when he went to the Memramcook Valley to found Saint Joseph's College, which is today the University of Moncton. The same holds true for our radio and television networks, which owe their existence in large measure to the work of two French-Canadian engineers.

Throughout our history, we have explored, founded and built, not with fear, but with courage and daring. And it is with the same courage and the same faith that we will together build Canada's future.

3171
P.M.
- P66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
[Please Release.]

Governance
Publications

We have prepared a ~~list~~ for your files of all of the Prime Minister's speeches, press conferences, remarks to press and interviews since the election, July 8, 1974. Copies of most of these transcripts are available from the Prime Minister's Press Office.



THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECHES AND PRESS ACTIVITIES

1974

| | | |
|-----------|----|---|
| July | 8 | PM's election night statement |
| " | 16 | Press Conference |
| August | 8 | Press Conference to announce new Cabinet |
| " | 13 | Remarks at Festival International de la Jeunesse, Quebec Cit |
| September | 6 | Remarks at Arthur Laing testimonial dinner, Vancouver |
| " | 9 | Press Conference, Calgary |
| " | 12 | Remarks to the Press after Cabinet re inflation |
| " | 13 | Interview with CFTO-TV |
| " | 25 | Remarks by the PM at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers meet |
| " | 26 | Remarks to Press after Cabinet re foreign policy |
| October | 1 | Press Conference, Ottawa |
| " | 2 | Leader's Day Speech, House of Commons |
| " | | Remarks to the Press after Leader's speech |
| " | 3 | Remarks to the Press after Question Period re Bill 22, and United Aircraft |
| " | 19 | Interview with M. Tatu, Le Monde |
| " | 21 | Interview for ORTF |
| " | 21 | Remarks in reply to the President of France, Elysee Dinner, |
| " | 22 | Remarks at the City Hall, Paris |
| " | 22 | Remarks at the Sorbonne, Paris |
| " | 23 | Press Conference at the Canadian Cultural Centre, Paris |
| " | 23 | Remarks at Dinner given by Prime Minister Tindemans, Brussel |

October 25 Press Conference, International Press Centre, Brussels
" 28 Remarks in the House re European trip
" 30 Press Conference following Premiers meeting at 24 Sussex
re: the economy
November 3 Interview with Gerald Clark for the New York Times Magazine
" 8 Interview with Ron Robert, Selkirk News Service
" 26 Remarks to the Mount Royal Liberal Association
" 27 Budget Debate Speech
" 27 Remarks to Press following Budget Debate Speech
" 28 Interview with Don Shannon, Los Angeles Times
" 29 Interview with Jonathan Kapstein, Business Week Magazine
(taped November 22)
December 5 Press Conference in Washington
" 5 Remarks at Municipal Centennial Dinner, Winnipeg
" 6 Press Conference in Winnipeg
" 6 Remarks at the Saskatchewan Liberal Party Convention, Regina
" 8 Interview for U.S. News and World Report
" 13 Remarks at Canada World Youth Ceremony, Montreal
" 16 Interview with Carole Taylor and Bruce Phillips, CTV, (taped)
" 20 Press Conference, Ottawa

1975

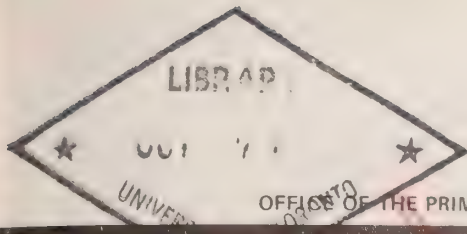
| | | |
|------------|----|---|
| January | 9 | Interview with Richard McCutchen, PBS |
| " | 16 | Remarks to Press following Cabinet re: the Olympics and the swimming pool |
| " | 31 | Speech at Liberal Fund Raising Dinner, Montreal |
| ✶ February | 1 | Remarks to press after meeting with Premier Bourassa, Mtl. re: the Olympics |
| " | 5 | Remarks at the Public Service Outstanding Achievement Award Ceremony |
| ✶ " | 11 | Remarks to press after meeting with Premier Lougheed, Calgary |
| " | 11 | Remarks at the Opening of the Canada Games, Lethbridge |
| " | 13 | Interview with Lord Chalfont, BBC |
| " | 20 | Speech and Question and Answer Period, Mount Royal High School, Montreal |
| " | 21 | Interview with Claus J. Hendricks, Netherlands TV |
| " | 21 | Interview with Wolf Luetkens, Financial Times, London; Ugo Stille, Corriere della Sera, Milan and Robert Held, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung |
| " | 24 | Interview with Claude Henault, UPI |
| " | 26 | Remarks to press at Uplands Airport before departure for Europe |
| | 27 | Speech at dinner offered by Prime Minister Den Uyl, The Hague |
| | 28 | Joint Press Conference with Prime Minister Den Uyl, The Hague |
| ✶ March | 3 | Remarks at luncheon offered by the Vice-Chancellor, Bonn |
| | 3 | Remarks to the Press at the Canadian Embassy, Bonn |
| | 4 | Press Conference, Bonn |
| | 4 | Remarks to the German Television (Zweite), Bonn |
| ✶ | 5 | Remarks at luncheon offered by Prime Minister Moro, Rome |

March

- 6 Remarks by the Prime Minister at dinner offered by President Leone, Rome
- 7 Remarks at luncheon, Canadian Embassy to the Holy See, Rome
- 7 Press Conference, Rome
- 10 Remarks to the Press at Marlborough House, London
- 12 Remarks to the Press at 10 Downing Street, London
- 13 Speech at the Guildhall, London
- 13 Speech at Mansion House, London
- 13 Press Conference, London
- 14 Remarks by the Prime Minister at a dinner offered by the Prime Minister of Ireland, Dublin
- 15 Press Conference, Dublin

.....

⌘ Transcript not available



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

CAI
PM
P66

Date:

July 25, 1974.

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of DR. MICHAEL KIRBY, 32, of Halifax as Assistant Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to deal with policy and planning in his office.

- - - - -

DR. KIRBY, a native of Montreal, has for the past year been Director of the Government Studies Program and Professor of Business Administration at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

From 1970 until 1973 Dr. Kirby served as Principal Assistant to the Premier of Nova Scotia.

A graduate of Dalhousie University, he received a Ph.D. in operations research from Northwestern University in 1965 and following completion of his graduate work was employed by the Research Analysis Corporation in Washington, D.C., as a systems analyst. He was for a year a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago before returning to Canada in 1966. From then until November, 1970, he was on the faculty of Dalhousie University, serving in 1969-70 as Assistant Dean of Arts and Science before joining the staff of the Premier.

Dr. Kirby is married with three children.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

August 2, 1974

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

CAI
PM
P66

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Mr. T.K. SHOYAMA, 57, as Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. Mr. Shoyama, an Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Finance since 1968, succeeds Mr. Jack Austin, who was appointed in May as Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. The appointment is effective September 1.

- - - - -

Mr. T.K. Shoyama was born in Kamloops, British Columbia. In 1938 he received a B.A. in Economics and a B. Comm. (Honours) degree from the University of British Columbia.

From 1939 to 1945 Mr. Shoyama was editor and publisher of the semi-weekly newspaper, "The New Canadian", published in Vancouver and Kaslo, B.C. During 1945 and 1946 he served with the Intelligence Corps of the Canadian Army. From 1946 through 1948, he worked as research economist and Acting Secretary of the Economic Advisory and Planning Board, Government of Saskatchewan. In 1948 he left the provincial government to do post-graduate work at McGill University, and subsequently joined the planning research unit of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in Ottawa.

In late 1949 Mr. Shoyama returned to the Saskatchewan provincial government as Secretary to the Cabinet Planning Committee and economic advisor to the Premier. He also served as a member of the boards of directors of several provincial crown companies, including the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and Saskatchewan Minerals Corporation, and was Secretary of the Saskatchewan Research Council.

In 1964, Mr. Shoyama came to Ottawa as a senior economist with the Economic Council. In 1967, he transferred to the Department of Finance as Director of the Fiscal Policy Division. In September, 1968, Mr. Shoyama was appointed to the position of Assistant Deputy Minister of Federal-Provincial Relations and Economic Programs Branch of the Department and in a departmental re-organization this year he assumed responsibility for the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch. He has been a director of the Farm Credit Corporation since 1969, and in 1973 headed the inter-departmental task force for the Western Economic Opportunities Conference.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

August 6, 1974.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

CAI
PM
P66

The Prime Minister announced today his intention to nominate Mr. JAMES A. JEROME as Speaker of the House of Commons at the opening of the new Parliament on September 30th.

- - - - -

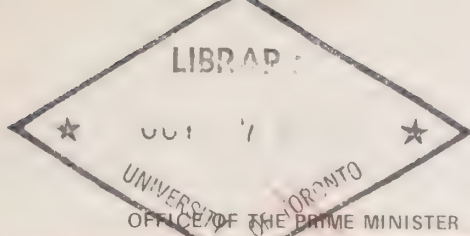
JAMES A. JEROME, 41, has been Member of Parliament for Sudbury constituency since his election to the House of Commons in 1968.

Born at Kingston, Ont., Mr. Jerome attended schools in Toronto and is a graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall Law School. He has practised law in Sudbury and served as an alderman on the Sudbury City Council in 1966-67.

Mr. Jerome was a candidate in a federal by-election in May, 1967, before his first election to the House in 1968. He was re-elected in the two subsequent general elections.

In the 28th Parliament he was Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Privy Council, and during the 29th Parliament he served as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

He is married to the former Barry Karen Hodgins of Toronto; they have four children.



CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

August 8, 1974
Le 8 août 1974

Pour Publication:

immédiate
Immediate

Attached is the transcript of the Prime Minister's Press Conference announcing Cabinet changes, Ottawa August 8, 1974.

List of new Cabinet, and biographical notes of new Ministers, are also attached.

- - - -

On trouvera ci-joint la transcription de la conférence de presse au cours de laquelle le Premier ministre a annoncé la composition du nouveau Cabinet à Ottawa, le 8 août 1974.

On trouvera également en annexe la liste des membres du nouveau Cabinet ainsi que les notices biographiques des ministres.

- - - -

TRANSCRIPT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE
ANNOUNCING CABINET CHANGES - OTTAWA AUGUST 8, 1974

TRANSCRIPTION DE LA CONFERENCE DE PRESSE CONVOQUEE
POUR ANNONCER LA COMPOSITION DU NOUVEAU CABINET
OTTAWA - LE 8 AOUT 1974

I would like to make a short statement to explain that there have been a fair amount of moves and reassignment of portfolios. I have long wanted to introduce flexibility into the various areas of government. I believe that in rapidly changing times it's important to have a certain fluidity available. I have done this as you know in the assignment of Parliamentary secretaries beginning in '68 -- rather than naming Parliamentary secretaries and keeping them on until they retired or until they became cabinet ministers, I introduced the practice of changing them and rotating them every two years. I did the same thing with the civil service -- deputy ministers have been moved and changed and replaced more rapidly I believe in the past six years than at any other time. Just for the record I think it's a number of 25 new deputy ministers have been assigned in the last five years. There are only five who have been in their present posts five years or more. So far as the heads of agencies are concerned, I have followed the same practice -- 25 of them have been moved or replaced in the past three years and I think something like seven who have been there for more than three years.

I have long said I would be doing this with the cabinet. I hope this is the beginning of a tradition where we in Canada will have the same kind of flexibility which is widely known and accepted in the United Kingdom and in other countries like the United States. The U.K. examples are very well known to us, where a man can leave the cabinet without any judgment being brought onto his abilities and return into the cabinet and even become the Prime Minister after having been sent to the backbenches as was the case with Alec Douglas-Hume. I hope in Canada this tradition will be accepted by the Parliamentary system and by Canadians -- one where men and women can come in and out of the cabinet

with much greater flexibility and less adverse political judgments being made on them.

Well it was with this in mind that right at the outset of the new Parliament I had discussions with all of my Ministers and discussed career planning and several of them indicated the desire to be relieved of their responsibilities, to go on to other things or to go to the backbenches for a while, or to find new careers in the fairly immediate future, and we agreed to act on that basis. I have brought in four cabinet ministers who had not been cabinet ministers before, the names of whom you have. So this is the basis of this shuffle.

I would merely want to add Mr. Chairman that there will be more shuffles in the cabinet. I hope that this flexibility now will not become a rigidity for four years. I would plan to have further shuffles and renewals in the coming years in the Cabinet and as I indicate with Parliamentary Secretaries and with the Civil Service. There will be certainly some Order-in-Council appointments made early in the fall which will indicate the continuance of that principle of change.

Peut-être que je devrais dire cela en français.

Eh bien, essentiellement il s'agissait pour moi d'assurer au Conseil des ministres la même sorte de flexibilité et de fluidité que j'ai introduites chez les secrétaires parlementaires où il y a une rotation qui ne dure que deux ans. Les députés peuvent entrer au poste de secrétaire parlementaire et en ressortir avec une régularité qui a permis, je pense, à 50 ou 60 députés de prendre de l'expérience comme secrétaires parlementaires dans les dernières six années. J'ai fait la même chose avec la fonction publique et les agences gouvernementales où la très grande majorité des chefs de ministères et d'agences ont été changés dans les trois ou quatre dernières années. La même sorte de flexibilité existe au niveau du Conseil des ministres dans d'autres pays, aux Etats-Unis, par exemple, où les ministres changent fréquemment ou en Angleterre qui a un système semblable au nôtre dans le

Parlement et où les Ministres très fréquemment entrent et sortent du Conseil des ministres. Alors c'est en fonction de ce principe que j'ai rencontré mes ministres individuellement et que j'ai discuté avec eux de leur carrière, de leurs aspirations. Plusieurs m'ont indiqué leur désir de laisser la carrière politique, d'autres ont indiqué une préférence pour se retirer sur les banquettes arrière pour un temps pour réfléchir à la politique gouvernementale, pour reconquérir une certaine liberté d'optique vis-à-vis cette politique gouvernementale et c'est dans cet esprit-là que six ministres, cinq plus celui qui a été défait aux élections, laissent le Conseil des ministres et que quatre nouveaux ministres y entrent aujourd'hui.

.....

Q: I really have two questions. The first is whether you see the shuffle you have announced today as the first phase of a two-phase shuffle which would include further major changes and possibly some by-elections between now and next summer, and the second question is, granting that you are speaking of a rotation system now in the Cabinet, you have still rotated some members out of it and others not, of course. I wonder if you could elaborate specifically why a relatively experienced minister like Mr. Gray has been rotated out rather than moved to some other portfolio.

A: The first question -- the answer is yes, there will be further shuffles. You say "between now and next summer." I, of course, will not answer that. I cannot say when the next shuffle will be. I indicated that there will be further shuffles and that the principles of flexibility that I am introducing this morning will be pursued in further phases of this Parliament. On your question regarding Mr. Gray, I suppose the simplest answer is that he like others discussed his future with me. In the case of Mr. Gray as with others there is a very high respect towards Mr. Gray, not only from the people in general but from myself. I think he is a man of great abilities, a man that I myself brought into the cabinet a half a dozen years ago and who has certainly great qualities of intelligence and administration. And he is like the others

who are leaving; we had talks together and he discussed his future with me and I and he agreed that this was the appropriate time to have a shuffle which involved him. I think it's fair to say this of all of them. Some have precise aims for, I suppose, future career planning. Some have definitely said they wanted to stay on the backbenches for a while. Others -- and I think it's perhaps fair to mention Mr. Paul Martin -- tendered his resignation to me in indicating precisely in what capacity he would like to pursue his service to the public which has been great over the past several decades and we have agreed on a very senior and important job that he would be carrying on for the government which will be announced in the months to come. So each one is in a particular situation in that some had a precise function that we agreed on, others as I say wanted to go to the backbenches to be given time to reflect on the precise job which might be available to them either remaining on the backbenches and perhaps eventually coming back into cabinet or selecting an option among several which are available to them.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister during the campaign you laid great stress on your campaigning in the west and your success there in British Columbia and in Saskatchewan. It seems there is a net loss of cabinet ministers from the west -- of cabinet ministers who are members of Parliament, and I am wondering how you sort of square that with your announced intentions during the campaign and since then.

A: All Cabinet ministers have to be members of Parliament either when they are named or eventually, and we have as many cabinet ministers in the west as we had before the election. One was defeated..... one who was in the House of Commons was defeated in the election and he is being replaced by a Cabinet minister who is in the Senate, but he is a member of Parliament and he is given the very important assignment of Government Leader in the Senate. By the very nature of the job, of course, he can't sit in the Commons, but it's a role which I am told has accrued to westerners several times in the past several decades. There has been one Government Leader

in the Senate from British Columbia before and some from the other western provinces and I believe -- well, it's not a new creation for me. I believe that it is a very important post and the west will find advantage in that kind of representation.

Q: Sir, in view of the fact that Madame Sauvé as Minister of the Environment will be responsible for forestry, have you any assurance that her husband will divorce himself from Consolidated-Bathurst where he is vice-president?

A: The conflict of interest rules as we presented them to Parliament made it quite clear that, insofar as private occupations, a woman wouldn't run her husband's life or the husband wouldn't run his wife's life. I think this is the way in which we see equality of status of men and women in Canada. The conflict of interest guidelines and the rules go on to indicate that of course no person should bring advantage through his or her holding of an office to anyone in his family or anyone outside his family -- for them that distinction is not a very important one. I don't think that a minister should be suspected of bringing advantage to a member of his family, and that being more guilty, than bringing advantage to a member of the general public or to a cousin or a neighbour. And the guidelines are quite firm in that -- there must be no appearance of conflict, there must be no indication of the use of the office to bring advantage unfairly to anyone, whether he be of the family or not.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, I wonder what you'd say to voters such as in Parkdale who voted Liberal with the expectation they were voting for a minister of the crown. Secondly, will any minister have particular responsibility for multi-culturalism?

A: I say to them what I said in my opening remarks -- that there's nothing unusual in the Parliamentary system, after an election or any time during the life of a Parliament, to see people moved from one portfolio to another, or from the backbenches into the cabinet, or out of the cabinet into the backbenches. This is in the nature of our system. Every minister after a general election should expect, and in fact theoretically does, tender his resignation. So, if an elector doesn't know that, it's because our system is too

rigid and I think an elector should be informed of that. Next time around, you know, you're voting for a member of Parliament -- you're not voting to elect a person as a minister or as a Speaker, or as a Deputy Clerk in the House of Commons or in anything else. You're electing all ministers, all members, on an equal basis. And the executive is something removed from the votes of the citizens. The citizens don't vote for ministers; they vote for members of Parliament.

Q: ... the second part of the question?

A: Oh yes, thank you for reminding me. There are special assignments which perhaps are not written out on the press releases you have. But there are several I would like to mention. In the case of multi-culturalism it will be the function of a very senior and able minister, Mr. John Munro, who will be responsible for the application of the government policies in the area of multi-culturalism. He is a man highly respected in the multi-cultural centres and I think it is a good appointment. I'm very glad Mr. Munro has accepted to take on that added assignment. He did have responsibility for the whole program related to the Status of Women; that is being moved from him to Mr. Marc Lalonde. I should add, in terms of special assignments, that Mr. Ron Basford will have a special responsibility to advise the Minister of Transport particularly in regards to the British Columbia Port policies. In the case of Mr. Lalonde, not only is he a very senior minister and one who through his own department and ministerial office has indicated his deep commitment to promoting the rights of women, but also many items in this session of Parliament come under Mr. Lalonde's authority -- amendments to legislation which is in his departmental responsibility and which will improve considerably the rights and status of women.

Q: Just a supplementary to that first -- who gets the Wheat Board?

A: The Wheat Board remains with Mr. Otto Lang, the Minister of Justice.

Q: Are we to assume that everyone that was in the Cabinet and is not today, has resigned voluntarily or did you actually drop anyone. And second to that, can we expect some by-elections in the near future among the people who are not in Cabinet now.

A: Well, you can make the assumptions you wish, of course. I stated quite clearly that we had discussions on the careers of these gentlemen and I accepted their resignations. Some of them have been talked about for months and months ago. Others are more recent. But perhaps the best answer would be to ask each of them individually. But I think collectively it's fair to say that they have other careers in mind, and in each case we discussed what those careers would possibly be and I gave some examples of specific requests having been made and of my possibility to accede to them.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, it doesn't seem to me ... for continuity in administration that complicated bills such as the Competition Act and bankruptcy and copyright which were other things that Mr. Gray was working very hard on, and in view of the fact that Mr. Ouellet will be the fourth minister who will have had his hands on the competition legislation. Secondly, does this mean or reflect perhaps a less aggressive attitude of this government towards the business community? And in particular will we see any changes in the competition legislation?

A: I guess most of those answers can be summed up in one word: no. No reason to think that Mr. Ouellet will be less aggressive, if that's the word you choose to apply to Mr. Gray, than Mr. Gray was. The flexibility that I talked about earlier is the answer to your former questions. Some portfolios have had more frequent changes than others. But the fact that we had an election just a little more than 18 or 20 months ago meant that there was a shuffle then by nature of some of the defeats

in portfolios, and there was an obligatory shuffle. This time it is not so much through defeats as through the application of the principle that I stated. I wanted ministers to move around, and move in and out with much greater frequency. I just hope that these traditions will be understood by the Canadian people and continue to be applied. I think it is a sad thing for our cabinet system that there is some judgment of opprobrium when a minister moves to another post and speculations on whether it is a demotion or a sideways move or an upwards move. I think a Prime Minister should have the flexibility of building his cabinet in such a way that it responds, through the particular assignments of people to jobs and the selection of those people, so that it responds exactly insofar as he is able to the needs of that particular time, that particular session. And I think movements in and out should be much more frequent. As I say, if the priority problems of the government change over the next couple of months, there may be different ministers assigned as short as that. Otherwise it may be in a year or it may be in two. But if governments are going to have this flexibility, which exists in the United Kingdom and which exists in the United States, in France, and in I guess most major democracies, Canadians will have to realize that able men and women are not destroyed simply because at one particular time they want to go and sit in the backbenches.

Q: Will there be any changes in the competition legislation either the bill that was before the last Parliament or the second stage which will be coming up in the fall.

A: Well, the general spirit of it, the intention of the government, is the same. But I would have to ask you to see the bill when it is given first reading shortly after the Speech from the Throne.

Q: You mentioned that the Status of Women would come under Mr. Lalonde. Was this going to be part of his responsibility for the health of the nation or is this a welfare endeavour -- in what respect is it appropriate that he should be responsible for the Status of Women.

A: Like, was Mr. Munro responsible mainly because of the problem of women in labour. Is that it? Well, I guess that's just a judgment I made and I thought I explained it a little earlier by indicating the numerous pieces of legislation that he will have even in this session which give greater equality to women.

Q: Does the fact that Mr. Munro gets the responsibility for multiculturalism mean that the program which is now located in Secretary of State will be moved to Labour?

A: No, it is the application of government policies which Munro will be responsible for in the areas of multiculturalism. Many of them are applied through the Secretary of State, many of them are of a more political nature. It's the importance of having a senior minister in cabinet thinking of this very large and important group of Canadians when any policy is discussed -- not only the multicultural policy, but other policies which indirectly could affect them. For instance, well, appointments, or questions of citizenship, foreign affairs, which might have a particular importance to them.

Q: Will the shift that will come as a result of Order-in-Council appointments include the position of Clerk of the Privy Council Office?

A: Possibly, that is one of the posts which has been held -- there's a small number of five I think where there has not been a move in the last five years. And it, like the other four, would probably be a prime candidate for movement. But that will depend on my particular judgment when I make the next series of changes.

Q: What are the other four?

A: I think Agriculture is one -- oh you really would...

Q: Public Works?

A: No Public Works -- Mr. John MacDonald was moved I think less than five years ago -- I'm not quite certain. Anyhow, I think we'll get you a copy of the Parliamentary Guide.

Q: Prime Minister, going into the last campaign, and during the previous 18 months, you mentioned a concern that the

government was communicating its ideas, its philosophies, its policies effectively to the electorate. Do you anticipate that there'll be - and was the accent in some of your appointments today on improving that communication - was it a factor in your consideration?

A: Yes, one factor amongst others. I think the importance of communicating government policies is something that I personally came to a very shocking realization of in October '72. I still feel that between '68 and '72 we had not communicated well enough. Between '72 and '74 we tried to communicate better, and between '74 and '78 I hope we will communicate even better. Much of the job of a politician is made difficult because he has to be a communicator as well as running a huge department which in many cases is larger than some of the most important multinational corporations. He must be a good constituency man or woman. He must take care of his riding. He must look after the needs of his particular electors. He must be a Party man. He must be a House of Commons man or woman. And all these jobs go together. And particularly between '72 and '74, being in a minority situation, it was difficult for members and ministers to travel around the country and to sell the government's policies. Therefore in this Parliament, both through the selection of ministers, through the selection of cabinet posts, through the selection of Parliamentary Secretaries, I will be giving great importance indeed to the necessity of communicating our policies well to the Canadian people so that they can judge them pro or con for what they are worth and not in ignorance of what they really are and really mean. And this is particularly true in parts of the country where we didn't elect very many Liberals. Naturally they - in the West in particular - they always hear their member of Parliament belittling the government's performance, particularly as regards that part of the country, and this is I suppose part of the function of an opposition member. We have to make up for it in some way by making sure that the people of the west, as of elsewhere, are given a fair opportunity to make a valid assessment,

therefore that they know the facts, and it means communicating these facts to them. We need ministers and members who are communicators.

Q: Sir, at your last news conference you suggested that Mr. Whelan had taken a somewhat independent role in advocating better prices for farmers, and you didn't appear to disapprove of that. Will ministers be allowed to speak on subjects relative to their departments without the general approval of Cabinet, and specifically in view of the consumer price figures today, will you expect Mr. Whelan to continue that line?

A: I will expect ministers to speak with vigour and communicate well as regards the interests of their particular constituents, and it's Mr. Whelan's job to talk in a way which the farmers feel that he is representing them well. Just as it's the Minister of Labour's job to do that as regards people in the working class. Just as it's the job of the Minister of Fisheries to make sure that his constituents, the fishermen, feel well represented in cabinet. There's no difficulty with that and I hope ministers will continue doing that. The only important thing is that when any of these policies enter into conflict with others, that they be resolved at the cabinet table, position on any issue that we have discussed, and that the ministers accept and defend the final government /

I am not trying to keep ministers in check. I did not indicate that in my last conference. I indicated that it was Mr. Whelan's desire and the Government's desire to make sure that the revenue of people in the agricultural sector of the economy is stable, is growing. There's no conflict at all there. We want this for every part of the Canadian economy. We're doing it particularly for fishermen by naming Mr. Roméo LeBlanc as minister responsible for the fisheries program, so that he can make sure that their section of the economy is stable and growing.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister have you ever considered appointing an Alberta Senator to the Cabinet to represent Alberta?

A: The thought has been put to me several times, Mr. Mackie.

Q: ... (inaudible) ... gouvernemental aux Communes?

R: J'ai manqué le début de la question.

Q: Est-ce que M. Sharp agira comme le leader gouvernemental aux Communes?

R: Oui, c'est dans ce but que je l'ai nommé Président du Conseil privé pour qu'il soit le leader du gouvernement à la Chambre des communes.

Q: ... (inaudible) ... ministériel, dans l'affirmative, est-ce qu'une réorganisation sera annoncée ou si normalement et en particulier est-ce que vous croyez qu'il serait utile de confier la direction politique de l'ACDI à un ministre distinct du Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures?

R: C'est également une suggestion qui a beaucoup de mérite, que j'ai considérée et que je considérerai de nouveau. Il n'y a aucune intention d'agir dans ce sens dans l'avenir immédiat ou dans le Discours du Trône, mais il est certain que pendant le dernier Parlement où la stabilité était plutôt précaire, il est certain qu'un certain nombre de réajustements administratifs ont dû attendre et il est probable que maintenant que nous avons un Parlement plus stable, il est probable que nous procédions à un certain nombre d'examen de réorganisation administrative tel que vous le suggérez. Mais ce ne sera pas pour ce discours du trône-ci, ce sera au cours du prochain Parlement. Dans le cas de M. Sharp, j'espère qu'il sera compris, et certainement, je voulais indiquer en le nommant là mon désir d'avoir un homme d'une grande maturité, très respecté par les parlementaires et par le public canadien en général, un homme suffisamment expérimenté pour qu'il puisse, en accord avec les partis d'opposition, continuer le travail de réforme des procédures parlementaires que nous avons entreprises dans un Parlement antérieur. Je suis assez inquiet de l'avenir du système parlementaire si nous ne trouvons pas le moyen de le rendre plus efficace pour le gouvernement et pour les partis d'opposition. Je crois que la façon la plus modeste de dire ma pensée là-dessus c'est que nous sommes très loin en arrière

des progrès faits, par exemple, à la Chambre des communes anglaise, à Londres, à Westminster où ils ont fait des changements qui les modernisent pas mal plus que le gouvernement canadien, le parlement canadien n'ont réussi à se moderniser. Et j'espère que M. Sharp, dans ce rôle, sera vu comme un homme d'entente, un homme de conciliation qui, d'accord avec les partis d'opposition, aura à faire faire des pas en avant au Parlement canadien dans plusieurs domaines.

Q: Monsieur le Premier ministre, suite à la nomination de M. Chrétien au Conseil du Trésor, serait-il que le gouvernement a l'intention de modifier ou de donner une orientation nouvelle à sa stratégie de relations de travail avec les fonctionnaires?

R: M. Chrétien apportera certainement dans ce domaine une optique nouvelle, c'est une des raisons pourquoi il y a des changements pour que, comme je le disais plutôt, chaque ministère ait le bénéfice d'un ministre ayant des points de vue nouveaux dans tous les domaines y compris celui que vous mentionnez.

Q: ...(inaudible)...qui devra piloter en quelque sorte la réforme de la loi des relations de travail dans la Fonction publique - le rapport Finkelman.

R: Ce rapport et toute la question dont vous parlez est attribué à un ministre qui est désigné spécifiquement à cette fin. Autrement dit, ça n'appartient pas par définition, par loi à aucun ministère en particulier et c'est une question que je dois discuter avec plusieurs ministres pour savoir lequel aura cette responsabilité. Dans le dernier Parlement c'était M. MacEachen, mais pas nécessairement en tant que leader de la Chambre. C'était M. MacEachen, un homme qui avait été ministre du Travail dans des Parlements antérieurs qui connaissait la matière mais qui n'avait aucun intérêt précis pour ou contre une solution qui n'était pas attaché à des intérêts départementaux.

Q: Mr. Trudeau, in the interest of efficiency which you were referring to a moment ago, can we expect a return to the rotation system of Cabinet ministers in question period?

A: I would hope very much that the kind of answer I was giving to Mr. Lemelin would be understood to include a new look at this. I would not want to bring in this rotation system or the quota system as we called it in opposition to the wishes of Members of Parliament sitting on the other side. I would hope though that we would be able to make sure that the question period is one which is more profitable for the opposition, for the government, and for the people at large and this may mean discussing with them with the opposition parties, ways, either the way which is accepted in the United Kingdom or which we could work out between ourselves to make sure that the questions really are getting information of the kind required by Parliamentarians. In other words, that they not be merely rhetorical questions answered by rhetorical answers, and this may mean various kinds of modifications in the question period. The roster system is one way of approaching it. There are others which Mr. Sharp has the intention of discussing. I repeat, I hope we would be able to work out with the opposition parties some way of making the question period more effective in terms of the information that the opposition gets. And there are many ways I repeat of getting this progress.

Q: Monsieur le Premier ministre, à l'exception de certains ministères importants, et de même que le remaniement qui dans l'ensemble, paraît important, on constate que plusieurs des grands ministères économiques ou des ministères qui commandent des dépenses importantes comme la Santé notamment, sont demeurés entre les mains des mêmes titulaires, est-ce que cela traduit votre intention à ce moment-ci de ne pas remettre en question ou modifier le système de grandes politiques en cours amorcées ou autres et par conséquent de ne procéder immédiatement à un remaniement en profondeur même si celui-ci est manifestement important.

R: Bien, je crois que la première partie de votre question indiquait qu'il y avait eu en effet un remaniement en profondeur mais pas total. Il est vrai que certains ministères importants pour cette session-ci n'ont pas vu leurs ministres changer.

Je pense que la raison dans plusieurs cas est assez évidente. Dans le cas du ministre des Finances, il avait un budget qui a été défait au dernier parlement, qui a été l'objet même de l'enjeu électoral et il était normal, je pense, que je demande au ministre des Finances de revenir avec un budget qui serait bien de lui, dès la première session du Parlement. C'est une réalité qui changera peut-être dans un an ou deux ou trois, je n'en sais rien, mais pour le moment il importait de ne pas le changer. Dans le cas de l'autre ministère que vous avez nommé, celui de M. Lalonde, eh bien, son Livre de politique a été publié comme vous le savez au printemps il y a un an, et la discussion est fort avancée avec les provinces; je trouvais important qu'il finisse ce premier stade de sa politique avant de le muter à un autre portefeuille. Alors il y a des cas comme ça qui sont plus exceptionnels et qui sont comme vous l'avez dit la raison pourquoi la mutation n'a pas été absolument totale.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, if I could return to a subject that was mentioned, touched on just briefly a few moments ago, the C.P.I. The month-to-month rate of increase moderated slightly according to today's figures, although inflation is still high. Can Canadians take any hope that this is the beginning of a return, a lasting return to normalcy in terms of the purchasing power of their dollar.

A: Well, we hope so. The fact that three months in a row the C.P.I., both for food and non-food items, has moderated -- the rate of increase has moderated slightly, we think it is an encouraging indication of what we hope will be the course of the economy in the future. We will use, of course, budgetary and non-budgetary means to continue working to contain the evils of inflation. We realize that it's still a very important problem for many Canadians, particularly those with more modest means, and we will continue using every means at our disposal to accentuate the trends which you have indicated and which are visible in today's figures.

Q: ...justification for breaking the usual rules to

ask you for some comments today on events in Washington. Do you feel that the United States is drifting without leadership at the moment, and what are your thoughts -- because you are the only one who can really tell us -- on the likelihood of this kind of thing happening within the Canadian political system and tradition?

A: Well, I'm not quite sure what rules you are breaking in asking that, it seems to be...

Q: I'm breaking the order of...

Chairman: No, there's no problem as far as I'm concerned.

A: If your colleagues have no objection I'll attempt to answer that. Of course, we do view with concern the events in the United States which might have any adverse effect on Canada. I don't see what further comment I can make beyond that. If you're referring to all the events surrounding President Nixon, it is the object of a Congressional inquiry and even if it were in my own country, I would probably be a little bit deferrent before commenting on something which is being inquired by in fact the highest court in the land. I just would want to say that insofar as President Nixon's policies and personality is concerned, the only point of view that I could have is: what has it been for Canada? And President Nixon's policies and our bilateral relations have always been, I think, fair and just for Canada. His personal relations with me were always those of a gentleman. In the international field he certainly led his country in directions which I thought were by and large good for the world. So from any point of view which I'm able to make comment on, I have just made them. Insofar as the internal policy or business of the United States people and government, I prefer not to comment on that. I have refused to do so at other times and I will not do so now. But I answer freely any questions insofar the President or his policies have affected Canada or the world in which we are involved.

Q: Do we know anything about Gerald Ford's policies, how it might affect Canada? Anything about the man at all?

A: Well, when he became Vice-President we did the usual thing of looking at every vice-president of the United

States to have contingency knowledge lest he becomes President in some circumstances. I think it's fair to say that I would expect Vice-President Ford to be a very fair man towards Canada too.

Q: Est-ce qu'on pourrait vous demander de reprendre la déclaration en français?

R: Eh bien, pour ce qui est de la politique interne des Etats-Unis, je me refuse de faire des commentaires pour la même raison que je ne voudrais pas que les Etats-Unis s'immiscent dans nos affaires intérieures mais en ce qui a trait à la personnalité du Président, je dois dire que dans ses rapports avec moi, il a toujours été extrêmement correct et en ce qui regarde sa politique vis-à-vis le Canada, je trouve qu'elle a toujours fait un effort vers la justice et la bonne entente et en ce qui concerne sa politique internationale, je dois dire qu'elle s'orientait généralement dans des directions que je croyais bonnes et valables pour le monde. Alors, je n'ai rien à dire sur la politique interne.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

(According to Precedence)

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Prime Minister

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp,
President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada

The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury,
Minister of State for Science and Technology and
Minister of Public Works

The Honourable Jean Marchand,
Minister of Transport

The Honourable John Napier Turner,
Minister of Finance

The Honourable Jean Chrétien
President of the Treasury Board

The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
Postmaster General

The Honourable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

The Honourable John Carr Munro,
Minister of Labour

The Honourable Gérard Pelletier,
Minister of Communications

LES MEMBRES DU CONSEIL
DES MINISTRES DU CANADA

(par ordre de préséance)

Le très honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Premier ministre

L'honorable Mitchell Sharp,
Président du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada

L'honorable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

L'honorable Charles Mills Drury,
ministre d'État chargé de la Science et de la
Technologie et ministre des Travaux publics

L'honorable Jean Marchand,
ministre des Transports

L'honorable John Napier Turner,
ministre des Finances

L'honorable Jean Chrétien,
Président du Conseil du Trésor

L'honorable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
ministre des Postes

L'honorable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
ministre de l'énergie, des Mines et des Ressources

L'honorable John Carr Munro,
ministre du Travail

L'honorable Gérard Pelletier,
ministre des Communications

The Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford,
Minister of National Revenue

The Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion

The Honourable Robert Knight Andras,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration

The Honourable James Armstrong Richardson,
Minister of National Defence

The Honourable Otto Emil Lang,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

The Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
Minister of Supply and Services

The Honourable Alastair William Gillespie,
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

The Honourable Eugene Francis Whelan,
Minister of Agriculture

The Honourable W. Warren Allmand,
Solicitor General of Canada

The Honourable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secretary of State of Canada

The Honourable André Ouellet,
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Honourable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Honourable Marc Lalonde,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

The Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
Minister of the Environment

L'honorable Stanley Ronald Basford,
ministre du Revenu national

L'honorable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale

L'honorable Robert Knight Andras,
ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

L'honorable James Armstrong Richardson,
ministre de la Défense nationale

L'honorable Otto Emil Lang,
ministre de la Justice et Procureur général du Canada

L'honorable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
ministre des Approvisionnements et Services

L'honorable Alastair William Gillespie,
ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce

L'honorable Eugene Francis Whelan,
ministre de l'Agriculture

L'honorable W. Warren Allmand,
Solliciteur général du Canada

L'honorable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secrétaire d'État du Canada

L'honorable André Ouellet
ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations

L'honorable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
ministre des Affaires des anciens combattants

L'honorable Marc Lalonde,
ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social

L'honorable Jeanne Sauvé,
ministre de l'Environnement

The Honourable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader of the Government in the Senate

The Honourable Barnett Jerome Danson,
Minister of State for Urban Affairs

The Honourable J. Judd Buchanan,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Honourable Roméo LeBlanc,
Minister of State (Fisheries)

L'honorable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader du gouvernement au Sénat

L'honorable Barnett Jerome Danson,
ministre d'État chargé des Affaires urbaines

L'honorable J. Judd Buchanan,
ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

L'honorable Roméo LeBlanc,
ministre d'État (Pêcheries)

The Hon. RAYMOND J. PERRAULT, 48, was appointed to the Senate in October, 1973, after serving in the House of Commons from 1968-72 as Member for Burnaby-Seymour constituency in British Columbia.

Born in Vancouver, he graduated from the University of British Columbia and was an advertising and public relations counsel. Mr. Perrault was leader of the B.C. Liberal Party from 1959-68. He was elected to the provincial legislature in 1960 and was a member there until his election to Parliament in 1968.

In the House of Commons he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and later to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

He is married and has three children.

- - - - -

L'honorable RAYMOND J. PERRAULT a été nommé au Sénat au mois d'octobre 1973 après avoir représenté la circonscription de Burnaby-Seymour (Colombie-Britannique) à la Chambre des communes de 1968 à 1972.

Né à Vancouver, M. Perrault, qui est âgé de 48 ans, est diplômé de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique; il a été conseiller en publicité et en relations publiques. Chef du Parti libéral de la Colombie-Britannique de 1959 à 1968, il est élu pour la première fois à l'Assemblée législative en 1960 et y demeure jusqu'en 1968, année de son élection à la Chambre des communes.

A la Chambre des communes, il a été secrétaire parlementaire du ministre du Travail et a ensuite rempli les mêmes fonctions auprès du ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration.

M. Perrault est marié et père de trois enfants.

BARNETT J. DANSON, 53, has represented York North constituency in the House since 1968.

Born and raised in Toronto, Mr. Danson served from 1939-45 with the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and was a lieutenant. He is a businessman and has been president of Danson Corporation Ltd.

Mr. Danson was Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister for two years 1970-72, and during the last Parliament was Vice-Chairman of the Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and Defence.

He is married with four sons.

- - - - -

M. BARNETT J. DANSON représente la circonscription de York North depuis 1968.

M. Danson, qui est âgé de 53 ans, est natif de Toronto. De 1939 à 1945, il a servi dans le régiment des Queen's Own Rifles comme lieutenant. Homme d'affaires, il a été président de Danson Corporation Ltd.

Après avoir occupé pendant deux ans (1970-1972) le poste de secrétaire parlementaire du Premier ministre, il a agi au cours de la dernière législature comme vice-président du comité permanent des affaires extérieures et de la défense nationale de la Chambre des communes

M. Danson est marié et père de quatre fils.

JUDD BUCHANAN, 45, has been M.P. for London West constituency since 1968. During the last Parliament he was Chairman of the Commons Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Born at Edmonton, he attended the University of Alberta and the University of Western Ontario where he received his Master's degree in Business Administration. He has been a life insurance underwriter in London, and before his election to Parliament served two years on the Board of Education there.

Mr. Buchanan was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in October, 1970, and in February 1972 was named Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance.

He is married and has four sons.

- - - - -

Agé de 45 ans, M. JUDD BUCHANAN représente la circonscription de London-Ouest depuis 1968. Au cours de la dernière législature, il était président du comité des affaires indiennes et du développement du Nord canadien de la Chambre des communes.

Né à Edmonton, M. Buchanan a fréquenté l'Université de l'Alberta et l'Université Western Ontario où il a obtenu sa maîtrise en gestion des affaires. Il a exercé les fonctions de courtier d'assurance à London et, avant son élection, il a été, pendant deux ans, membre du conseil scolaire de cette ville.

En octobre 1970, M. Buchanan est nommé secrétaire parlementaire du ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, et en février 1972, secrétaire parlementaire du ministre des Finances.

M. Buchanan est marié et père de quatre fils.

ROMEO A. LeBLANC, 46, a former professor and journalist, has represented the New Brunswick riding of Westmorland-Kent since 1972.

Born at L'Anse-aux-Cormier, N.B., Mr. LeBlanc graduated from St. Joseph's University and worked as a reporter with L'Evangeline at Moncton before taking graduate studies at the University of Paris. He taught at Drummond High School in Drummond, N.B., and at Teacher's College in Fredericton from 1955 until 1959. In that year he joined the CBC public affairs department and was correspondent for its French network in Ottawa, London, England and Washington, D.C.

Mr. LeBlanc was Press Secretary to two Prime Ministers from 1967 to 1971 when he joined the staff of the University of Moncton.

He is married with two children.

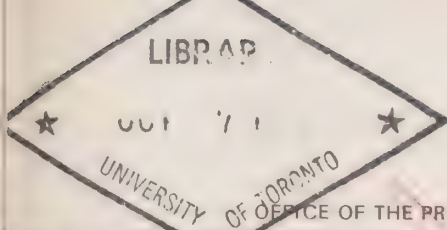
- - - - -

Agé de 46 ans, M. ROMEO A. LEBLANC, ancien professeur et journaliste, représente la circonscription de Westmorland-Kent (Nouveau-Brunswick) depuis 1972.

Né à L'Anse-aux-Cormier (N.-B.), M. LeBlanc est diplômé de l'Université Saint-Joseph. Il est journaliste à l'Evangeline à Moncton avant de poursuivre des études supérieures à l'Université de Paris. Il enseigne à l'Ecole secondaire Drummond à Drummond (N.-B.) et à l'Ecole normale de Frédéricton de 1955 à 1959, avant d'entrer au service des affaires publiques de la Société Radio-Canada où il est correspondant du réseau français à Ottawa, à Londres et à Washington (D.C.).

M. LeBlanc a été secrétaire de presse de deux Premiers ministres de 1967 à 1971, année où il a accepté un poste à l'Université de Moncton.

M. LeBlanc est marié et il a deux enfants.



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: August 9, 1974

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of DR. MAURICE LeCLAIR, presently Deputy Minister of Health, as Secretary of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology, effective September 9, 1974.

Dr. Aurèle Beaulnes, present Secretary of the Ministry, will be appointed to a new post to be announced in the near future.

.....

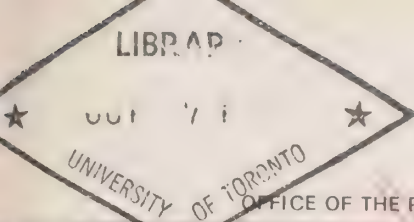
DR. MAURICE LeCLAIR, 46, a native of Sayabec, Quebec, has been Deputy Minister of Health since April 1, 1970. He was formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sherbrooke.

He graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1951 and interned at Montreal General and Notre-Dame hospitals. A Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada and of the American College of Physicians, he studied at the Mayo Clinic in the United States and practised internal medicine in Montreal.

After serving as associate professor of medicine at the University of Montreal, he was appointed in 1965 to the medical faculty of the University of Sherbrooke and became Dean of the faculty in 1968.

Dr LeClair has rendered distinguished service in the national health field as a member of the Medical Research Council of Canada and of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, and served as vice-president of both organizations.

He accompanied the Prime Minister on his visit last fall to the People's Republic of China and conducted the discussions with Chinese medical authorities that led to the understanding between Canada and the People's Republic of China on exchanges of medical delegations, information and technology.



Revised
Publication

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: August 9, 1974
le 9 août 1974

For Release: Immediate
Pour Publication: immédiate

TEXT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT FORD

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I wish you well as you assume the heavy responsibilities of the Presidency of the United States of America. The relations between our two countries have always been vigorous, important and of great mutual benefit. I am sure that together we can contribute further to the strength of the relationship.

Yours sincerely,

Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada

- - - - -

TEXTE DU MESSAGE DU PREMIER MINISTRE AU PRESIDENT FORD

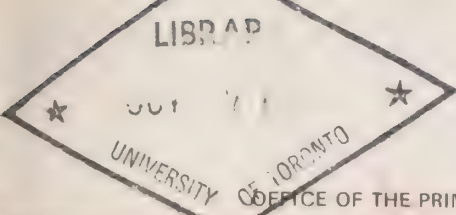
(Traduction)

Monsieur le Président,

Les meilleurs vœux du Gouvernement canadien vous accompagnent en ce jour où vous assumez les lourdes responsabilités de la présidence des Etats-Unis. J'ai la conviction que les liens qui unissent nos deux pays depuis longtemps seront renforcés au cours des années qui viennent et que s'accroîtront les échanges qui, jusqu'à maintenant, ont toujours été si importants et hautement profitables.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Premier ministre du Canada

- - - - -



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: August 9, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of TOM LEFEBVRE (Pontiac) as Chief Government Whip, and also his intention to appoint 20 Parliamentary Secretaries.

Under the system which the Prime Minister has developed in the past two Parliaments, appointments have been rotated in such a way that each Parliamentary Secretary had an opportunity for a two-year term of service. Therefore, all those members elected in the past two elections who had become Parliamentary Secretaries and had not served a full two-year terms, will be re-appointed for one year, effective September 15, 1974. Members who have served two years as Parliamentary Secretaries are not being re-appointed.

The Prime Minister will also appoint three new Parliamentary Secretaries, effective on the same date. These appointments are being made to reflect increased representation in the Atlantic and Western provinces.

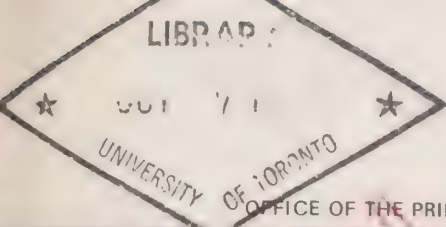
Prior to September 15 there will be an announcement of the assignment of the Parliamentary Secretaries.

Following are the names of the members who will be re-appointed:

GUSTAVE BLOUIN, (Manicouagan)
HERB BREAU, (Gloucester)
NORMAN CAFIK, (Ontario)
GASTON CLERMONT, (Gatineau)
BUD CULLEN, (Sarnia-Lambton)
LEOPOLD CORRIVEAU, (Frontenac)
PIERRE DeBANE, (Matane)
MAURICE FOSTER, (Algoma)
JOSEPH GUAY, (St. Boniface)
RAYNALD GUAY, (Lévis)
LEONARD HOPKINS, (Renfrew North-Nipissing East)
LEN MARCHAND, (Kamloops-Cariboo)
MARK MacGUIGAN, (Windsor-Walkerville)
GILLES MARCEAU, (Lapointe)
JOHN REID, (Kenora-Rainy River)
WILLIAM ROMPKEY, (Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador)
CHARLES TURNER, (London East)

Following are the names of the three new members who have been appointed:

COLINE CAMPBELL, (South Western Nova)
IONA CAMPAGNOLO, (Skeena)
CLIFF McISAAC, (Battleford-Kindersley)



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

August 12, 1974
Date: 1e 12 août 1974

For Release:

immediate
immédiate

Pour Publication:

FOLLOWING IS AN EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN PRESIDENT FORD OF THE UNITED STATES
AND PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU

CORRESPONDANCE DU PRESIDENT FORD DES ETATS-
UNIS AVEC LE PREMIER MINISTRE TRUDEAU

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"As I assume the duties of the Presidency, I want to assure you, your Government and the people of Canada of my determination to carry on the foreign policy of the United States in the closest cooperation and friendship with Canada as our ally and our neighbor. The Atlantic Alliance will remain the central fact of my foreign policy and the United States will honor all of its obligations and commitments to the Alliance for its strength is the foundation of our mutual security and for building world peace.

"We have recently created a new spirit of cooperation for the Alliance and for Atlantic partnership, and I will pursue this course with the same sense of purpose as President Nixon.

"We, of course, will remain in contact, and should find an opportunity for an exchange of views. We will continue the close consultation and cooperation that have marked the long friendship between our people and Governments.

"I have asked Secretary of State Kissinger to continue in office so as to ensure continuity in the conduct of our foreign policies. He has my full confidence and support.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford."

.....

"Dear President Ford:

"Your most welcome message has crossed with my note of congratulations on your assumption of the responsibilities of your new office. I nevertheless hasten to say to you how very much I welcomed the warmth and tenor of your letter. Your courtesy in communicating with me so soon after your inauguration, and your candor in assuring me of your policies toward Canada and the other members of the Atlantic Alliance reflect well upon the close and enduring qualities of the Canadian-American relationship.

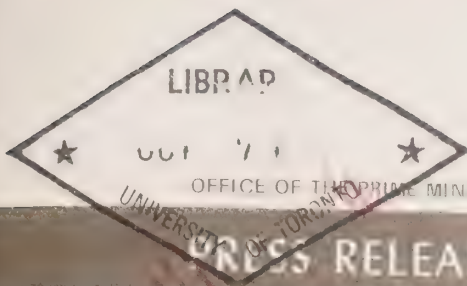
"I should like to thank you as well for your reference to an early exchange of views. Such discussions on a continuing basis are invaluable, I found, in maintaining and strengthening the sound working relationship between our two countries. President Nixon and I were in touch frequently to this end.

"Finally let me state to you my belief that our two countries have demonstrated a degree of friendship and mutual benefits unparalleled by any other pair of neighbours in history. I have not the slightest doubt that under your leadership that friendship and those benefits will continue and increase.

"I look forward to meeting you at an early opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

Pierre Elliott Trudeau."



Library
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: September 13, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. JOE MORRIS, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, as a member of the Economic Council of Canada, for a three-year term.

- - - - -

MR. JOE MORRIS was born in England, June 14, 1913, the son of a British trade unionist. He came to Canada as a boy, going to Vancouver Island where he was active in the International Woodworkers of America from its founding in 1937. During World War II he served in the Canadian army.

Following the war he returned to the woods, working as a logger and resuming his activity in union affairs. He was elected president of local 1-80 of the I.W.A., Duncan, B.C. in 1948. He rose through the offices of his union, becoming regional president in 1953. He held that position until 1962 when he was elected an executive vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress. Mr. Morris was re-elected to this position at subsequent C.L.C. biennial conventions until 1974 when he was elected president of the C.L.C.

He is widely known for his keen interest in trade union education, safety programs, international affairs and social and community problems.

Mr. Morris has represented the Canadian labour movement at a number of important international conferences, and in 1966 was elected to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization. Elected chairman of the Workers' Group and vice-chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in 1970, he was re-elected to that post in 1972.

2A1
PM
P66



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

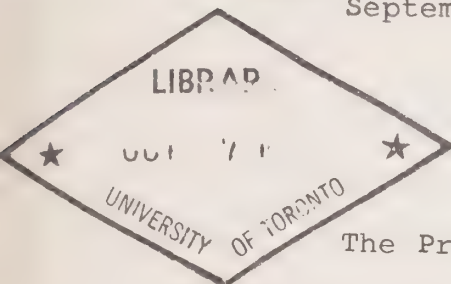
PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: September 16, 1974

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:



The Prime Minister announced today that Senator RENAUDE LAPOINTE has been appointed to serve as Speaker of the Senate.

.....

Senator RENAUDE LAPOINTE, a well-known Quebec journalist, was appointed to the Senate in November, 1971.

Born in Disraeli, P.Q., January 3, 1912, she studied at the Jesus-Marie Convent in Disraeli and at l'Ecole des Ursulines in Stanstead and Laval University.

From 1939 to 1959 Miss Lapointe was a reporter for Le Soleil of Quebec City. She was also correspondent for the CBC International Service and Time and Life magazines during the period 1953-57. In 1959 she joined the reporting staff of La Presse in Montreal and remained with that newspaper until 1970 except for a brief period in 1961-1962 with le Nouveau Journal when she won a Bowater Prize in Journalism for her articles on Msgr. Charbonneau, former archbishop of Montreal. In 1965 she became the first woman to be appointed to the editorial board of La Presse.

In 1970 Miss Lapointe joined the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. She was a member of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations in 1970, 1971 and 1972. In the Senate, she has served on the External Affairs Committee and the Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs.

CIA
PM
-P66
Canada



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: September 19, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of 20 Parliamentary Secretaries and also the appointment of Charles Caccia, Member for Toronto Davenport, as Deputy Government Whip.

As announced on August 9, appointments are being made of 17 former Parliamentary Secretaries to terms of one year in order to give them the opportunity for two-year terms of service.

Three new Members of Parliament are also being appointed Parliamentary Secretaries to reflect increased representation of Government Members in the Atlantic and Western provinces. They are Coline Campbell, Member for South Western Nova, Dr. Cliff McIsaac, Member for Battleford-Kindersley, and Iona Campagnolo, Member for Skeena.

Parliamentary Secretaries and the Ministers to whom they are assigned are as follows:

John M. Reid (Kenora-Rainy River) to the President of the Privy Council.

Herb Breau (Gloucester) to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

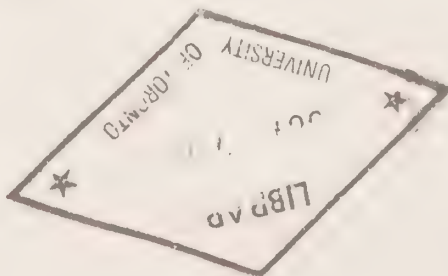
Charles Turner (London East) to the Minister of Public Works and Minister of State for Science and Technology.

Cliff McIsaac (Battleford-Kindersley) to the Minister of Transport.

Bud Cullen (Sarnia-Lambton) to the Minister of Finance.

Raynald Guay (Lévis) to the Postmaster-General.

Maurice Foster (Algoma) to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.



Mark MacGuigan (Windsor-Walkerville) to the Minister of Labour.

Joseph Guay (St. Boniface) to the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion.

William Rompkey (Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador) to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Leonard Hopkins (Renfrew North-Nipissing East) to the Minister of National Defence.

Gilles Marceau (Lapointe) to the Minister of Justice.

Gaston Clermont (Gatineau) to the Minister of Industry Trade and Commerce.

Léopold Corriveau (Frontenac) to the Minister of Agriculture.

Gustave Blouin (Manicouagan) to the Secretary of State.

Norman Cafik (Ontario) to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Coline Campbell (South Western Nova) to the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Leonard Marchand (Kamloops-Cariboo) to the Minister of the Environment.

Pierre DeBané (Matane) to the Minister of State for Urban Affairs.

Iona Campagnolo (Skeena) to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

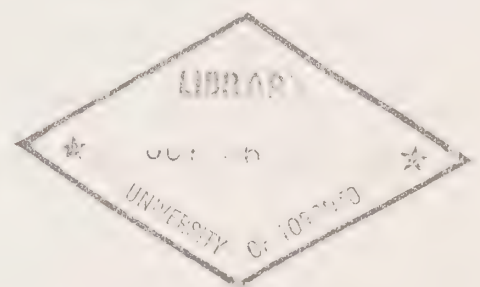
Date: September 23, 1974

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today that Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia will pay an informal visit to Canada October 4-5. While final details for the visit have not been arranged, it has been confirmed that Prime Minister Whitlam will have talks with Prime Minister Trudeau in Ottawa.

The visit provides a timely opportunity for the two Commonwealth Prime Ministers to meet and exchange views and ideas on current topics of mutual interest, continuing the dialogue that has taken place between them on other occasions in the past. These discussions flow naturally from the ongoing and substantive contacts which take place regularly at various levels between the two governments and which are indicative of the close and increasingly sophisticated relationship that exists between Canada and Australia.





CA
PM
166



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

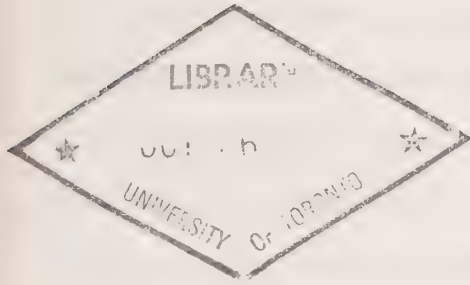
PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:



JOINT COMMUNIQUE BETWEEN
PRIME MINISTER KAKUEI TANAKA

AND

PRIME MINISTER PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1974

1. The Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, is visiting Canada between September 23rd and 26th at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Canada, The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau. In the course of his trip to Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver, Prime Minister Tanaka held talks with Prime Minister Trudeau on September 23rd and 24th, 1974 in Ottawa, which were conducted in an open and friendly atmosphere. The Japanese Prime Minister will visit Toronto on September 25th and Vancouver on September 25th and 26th, where he will attend a dinner given in his honour on behalf of the Prime Minister of Canada. On September 26th, Prime Minister Tanaka will end his official visit to Canada, returning to Japan in the late afternoon.
2. The two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the increasingly close relationship between the two countries in recent years, especially the steadily expanding exchanges in economic and trade fields. They agreed that Japan and Canada would make constant efforts to cultivate, expand and enrich further their cooperative relationship in political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological, and other diverse fields, thereby placing the relationship on an ever broader and deeper basis. They hoped that a new era in Japan-Canada relations would thus be ushered in.

3. The two Prime Ministers discussed a broad spectrum of subjects ranging from bilateral to multilateral matters as well as recent trends in various parts of the world, and agreed to continue close consultations between the two governments. In this connection, they valued highly the role of the Japan-Canada Ministerial Committee which has a history of more than a decade, and agreed to hold the next Ministerial Committee Meeting in Japan at an early opportunity in 1975. They derived encouragement from the growing habit of consultations between the two countries at governmental and other levels, and expressed the belief that such consultations would play an even greater role in the future.
4. The two Prime Ministers noted the increasing need in recent years for the development of cooperative relations among industrialized democracies, which share so many political and economic aspirations and ideals, and agreed that Japan and Canada would continue to endeavour, in various international organizations and fora, to render even more fruitful the cooperation among industrialized democracies in the interest of all countries of the world.
5. During their review of the international situation, the two Prime Ministers devoted particular attention to the situation in the Asian and Pacific region in which the two countries, both facing the Pacific, take special interest. They agreed that, amidst the moves in the world in pursuit of peace and stability, there were grounds for belief that the region as a whole will move further in the direction of stabilization through the development of dialogues among the countries concerned and through increased regional cooperation, but that locally there persisted elements of uncertainty. They agreed to continue to have close consultations on problems confronting the region.
6. The two Prime Ministers expressed their deep concern over all recent nuclear tests, and reaffirmed that Japan and Canada vigorously seek an end to all nuclear tests. Confirming the two governments' determination to rule out becoming nuclear weapon states, they reaffirmed the necessity of dedicated efforts by all countries to promote disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and to prevent nuclear proliferation. They underlined the responsibility of all the nuclear powers in these areas and expressed their desire to see further progress made by the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the field of arms control in the interest of promoting international stability and world peace.

7. The two Prime Ministers, welcoming the Japan-Canada consultations on United Nations matters held recently in New York, noted the broad similarities between Japanese and Canadian positions in the United Nations. Recognizing the important role which the United Nations could play in promoting international peace and cooperation, they agreed that the two countries would continue to consult closely on matters pertaining to the United Nations.

8. Recognizing that the world economy is undergoing significant change due to the development of new situations since last autumn, the two Prime Ministers expressed their belief that it was essential for all countries to cooperate closely in dealing with economic problems of a global nature. In particular, they reaffirmed the need to maintain international coordination in coping with inflation, which constitutes a threat to sound development of the world economy. They expressed their determination that their two countries would make a positive contribution towards these ends. With the above recognition, they reaffirmed that they attached great importance to a successful completion of work now under way in the fields of trade, energy and international finance within the multilateral framework with a view to establishing improved international economic relations.

9. The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their governments' support for the Declaration of Ministers approved in Tokyo in September, 1973 and agreed that there is an increasing necessity for governments to make greater progress in the multilateral trade negotiations, which aim to achieve, inter alia, the expansion and ever-greater liberalization of world trade and improvement in the standard of living and welfare of the peoples of the world. On monetary matters, they reviewed the discussions of the International Monetary Fund Committee of Twenty and expressed their agreement with the evolutionary approach to international monetary reform adopted by that committee in June, 1974. They reaffirmed their support of the Declaration adopted this May by the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, that member nations should avoid, for a period of one year, having recourse to such measures as unilateral restrictions in trade and other current account transactions for the purpose of coping with difficulties caused by the rise in the price of oil since last autumn.

10. The two Prime Ministers noted that in the current world economic situation international cooperation was needed more than ever before for assisting developing countries, particularly those non-oil-producing countries which were in serious difficulties due especially to balance of payments problems. They outlined steps each had taken and planned to take to assist these countries. They agreed that the question of food and fertilizer assistance was of particular importance and expressed their hope that the world food conference would contribute to the increase of the world's capacity, and that of developing countries in particular, to feed populations.

11. Recognizing that the trade and economic relations between Japan and Canada were closely connected with the world economic situation and that the growth of economic interdependence between the two countries would assist them in dealing with changing world economic conditions, the two Prime Ministers affirmed the importance of promoting freer reciprocal trade and economic relations between the two countries. To this end, and in the context of broadening and deepening relations between the two countries, they affirmed that it was important for the two countries to exchange frequently their views and information at all levels and noted with satisfaction that they had useful fora for dialogue such as the Sub-Committee on Minerals and Energy and meetings on agricultural matters, in addition to the Ministerial Committee. In this connection they agreed that the Sub-Committee on Minerals and Energy should be convened at an early date.

12. Noting with satisfaction that the volume of trade between the two countries had increased by nearly seven times in the past ten years, the two Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of further expanding the trade relations between the two countries. The Canadian Prime Minister referred to the preponderance of raw materials in Canadian exports and expressed Canada's interest in expanding sales of fabricated products, including high technology goods. Prime Minister Tanaka stressed that Japan's market is open for these products, and that greater scope therefore existed for the expansion of Canadian exports of these products into Japan through intensified efforts.

13. The two Prime Ministers noted the need to expand civil aviation relations to mutual benefit. They also noted the further expansion in the

cooperative relations between the two countries in the field of science and technology, through the mutual visits of science and technology missions of the respective governments, and emphasized the scope for further exchanges in these areas in the interests of both countries.

14. The two Prime Ministers recognized the continuing importance in the world economy of mineral and energy resources as well as agricultural and forestry products. Prime Minister Trudeau explained the policy of the Canadian government on further processing of raw materials and elaborated on Canada's interest in improving its exports of upgraded and manufactured products. Prime Minister Tanaka explained Japan's views on the evolution of his country's industrial structure and its foreign economic policy. They agreed that there was therefore ample scope to cooperate continuously in this area for the purpose of furthering economic relations for the benefit of both countries.

15. The two Prime Ministers discussed their respective policies on foreign investment, and ways in which the two countries could ensure an environment in which the flow of capital between them could be advanced in a mutually beneficial manner. The Canadian Prime Minister emphasized that Canada continued to welcome foreign investment from which Canadians would derive significant benefit.

16. The two Prime Ministers discussed the possibilities of the development of the tar sands in Western Canada and agreed that the two governments should maintain close contact in this matter.

17. The two Prime Ministers noted that the Agreement on Commerce between Japan and Canada had been in force for more than 20 years and agreed that the possibility of revising that Agreement should be actively explored with a view to further promoting economic relations between the two countries.

18. The two Prime Ministers agreed to promote further cooperation between the two countries in the field of atomic energy within the framework of the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of Canada for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

19. The two Prime Ministers discussed the results of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (the Caracas session), focussing primarily on fishery problems. They agreed to continue to consult closely on matters related to the Law of the Sea.

20. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of efforts to expand and enrich communications between the two countries at all levels in order to promote mutual understanding. Consistent with the efforts which they will make toward this objective, Prime Minister Tanaka and Prime Minister Trudeau announced their intention to initiate matching and complementary programmes of approximately one million dollars each for promoting academic relations. These funds will be used primarily for the development of Japanese Studies in Canada and of Canadian Studies in Japan. They agreed that it would be desirable to conclude a cultural agreement between the two countries in order to expand further the cultural exchanges between Japan and Canada and concurred that negotiations would be started at an appropriate time to that end.

21. Prime Minister Tanaka conveyed an invitation from the Government of Japan to Prime Minister Trudeau to visit Japan and Prime Minister Trudeau accepted the invitation with pleasure. The two Prime Ministers looked forward to an increasing momentum for developing Japan-Canada relations, to be sustained through the next meeting of the Ministerial Committee and Prime Minister Trudeau's subsequent visit to Japan.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

September 25, 1974

For Release:

10h15 EDT

Pour Publication:

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH
FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETING - OTTAWA - SEPTEMBER 25, 1974

I'm happy to be able to greet you all at the commencement of your Ottawa meeting. Commonwealth gatherings are particularly welcome in this country, as many of you know who have been in Canada on previous occasions. This is so because Canada regards the Commonwealth with much affection, and attaches to it considerable importance. In our view there is simply no other association which permits men and women from virtually all parts of the world to gather so informally, and so successfully to seek solutions to problems of common concern. In the Commonwealth we employ our energies in attacking problems, not in attacking one another.

This is especially important in the work that brings you here this week. It is hard to believe that only 14 months have passed since Heads of Government met here in the summer of 1973. In that short period of time the nations of the world have been faced with a series of economic shocks unparalleled, perhaps, in history. These have tested to the breaking point the resilience of the international trading and monetary systems, and have tested beyond the breaking point the resilience of some national economies. The issues now before us are so broad, and the remedies required of us are so complex, that no single conference, not even one of the breadth and good will of this one, can hope to be more than the beginning of a long process.

But how important is that beginning! How important it is that the peoples of all our countries can be assured that their governments have identified at least some of the problems and have agreed on the path that must be travelled in order to deal with them. Of those problems, one of the most fundamental is a failure of confidence: in ourselves and in our ability to act effectively. This meeting, I hope, will be marked by a great demonstration of confidence, for it is an essential element in the world economic structure. And it is perhaps the only element in the world monetary structure that is of any consequence at all.

In that meeting of Heads of Government in 1973, something that has come to be called "The Spirit of Ottawa" was either discovered or created (I'm not certain which), but certainly experienced. That spirit will not, I think, escape from any who shared it. For it lit within each of us the realization that while our problems are very real and very complex, our ability to deal with them depends entirely upon our willingness to extend to them the same measure of honesty and concern that we employ within our own families. And we realized then as well that answers which do not confer benefits upon ordinary human beings are not answers at all.

That concern for people was that the Spirit of Ottawa was all about. I urge you to re-kindle it here this week. I urge you to do so by adhering to the high standards of human concern that were voiced again and again around that particular table by leaders from all parts of the world, but by no one with the compassion and the eloquence and the sincerity of the late Norman Kirk. None who listened to Prime Minister Kirk last August, and certainly none who had the good fortune to know him, doubt the depth of the loss experienced by the people of New Zealand, and by men and

women everywhere. Mr. Kirk possessed the genius to remind us that none of our activities, be they political or economic, are defensible unless they bring with them human benefit.

One of the underpinnings, surely, of the human condition is economic in nature. In years past, I fear, we have not always approached this underpinning with sufficient care. We have allowed too much darkness to spill into the spaces between the occasional beacons of a Bretton Woods or a Colombo Plan or a Kennedy Round. And we in the developed countries have injected ourselves with the unforgiving opiate of unthinking belief in our systems, our values, our generosity and our indestructibility. By clinging to those economic beliefs too long, we have remained in the dark while the world has changed about us. In the result, the international record has been subject to fits and spasms of progress, frequented by long spells of inactivity or even decline.

I dare to believe, however, that we are emerging now from one of those long periods without light. And, as always, when one first faces the brilliance of sunshine, certain images are engraved on the retina. One of those images, to me, is the absolute interconnection of events in all countries of the world, developed and developing alike. Another image is of the equally absolute requirement for cooperation in our attempts to deal with those events in order to turn them to our benefit.

We should be shortsighted indeed if we believed that the development process can be dealt with separately from that of commodity prices or resource management. We should be foolish if we assumed that the evils of inflation can be diminished without efforts both international and domestic. We should be stupid beyond belief if any of us assumed that any one country could become so self-sufficient in this or that product that it could afford to pursue economic or trading or monetary policies independent of the interests of others.

What I am saying is that international meetings, and international institutions, too, must henceforth play a more dominant role in the management of all our economies. That role will be unsuccessful, however, unless both our discussions and our actions reflect an ethical awareness of our responsibilities--to one another and on this physical planet on which we all dwell and on which we all depend absolutely for survival. Resource transfers, exchange deficits, liquidity difficulties, inflation, trade barriers, unemployment, environmental deterioration, growth--none are severable either one from the other or as between one country and another. Nor can we sever any of these from the concern which must underline and permeate all our discussions and all our activities. That concern is for social justice and individual human dignity. To it we must marry self-discipline and industriousness.

I am confident that that concern will be evident throughout your discussions. I wish you well in your meeting, and I bid you a pleasant stay in Ottawa.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

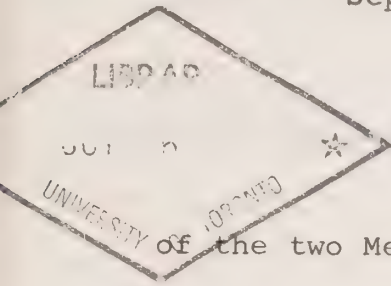
COMMUNIQUE

Date: September 26, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:



The Prime Minister announced today the names of the two Members who will move and second the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the new session of Parliament.

MR. LOUIS DUCLOS, Member for Montmorency, will present the motion and MR. ART LEE, Member for Vancouver East, will second it. They will deliver their speeches in the House on the afternoon of October 1.

- - - - -

LOUIS DUCLOS, a resident of Ste-Foy, Quebec, was first elected to Parliament on July 8 of this year.

He worked for a number of years in the Department of External Affairs as a foreign service officer in New York, Bogota and Boston.

In 1969 he joined the Quebec Department of Intergovernmental Affairs and served as the co-ordinator of activities for the Quebec Delegations in London and New York.

In May, 1973, he was named Director of Training in the Public Service for l'Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique.

Mr. Duclos is 34 years old, married and has one child.

- - - - -

ARTHUR LEE was born and educated in Alberta.

He attended the University of Alberta where he earned both his Bachelor of Commerce and his Bachelor of Law degree.

In the spring of 1972 he moved to Vancouver to begin his articling and was called to the Bar in 1973. Since that time he has been with the Vancouver law firm, Lew and Wong, working as a "store-front lawyer".

Mr. Lee is 26 years old and was first elected to Parliament on July 8 of this year.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 4, 1974

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today his intention to appoint MR. R. GORDON ROBERTSON to a new post as Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations, heading a new office for federal-provincial affairs.

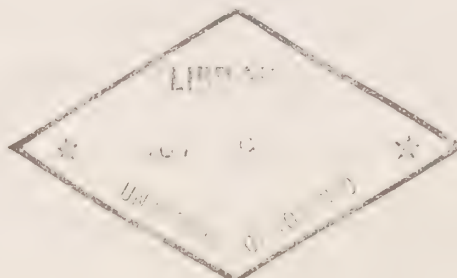
Mr. Trudeau said it is intended to introduce legislation in Parliament and expressed the hope that passage of the legislation would permit the appointment of Mr. Robertson early in the new year.

The Prime Minister said his intention is to appoint at that time MR. MICHAEL PITFIELD to succeed Mr. Robertson in his present position as Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet. Mr. Robertson, 57, has held that post--the most senior position in the public service of Canada--since 1963. Mr. Pitfield, 37, has been Deputy Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs since March, 1973.

The Prime Minister said that, as he indicated in the House of Commons during the Throne Speech Debate on October 2nd, the purpose of establishing the new office for federal-provincial relations is to strengthen the resources available to the Government in dealing with the increasing scope and complexity of federal-provincial questions.

The office would be directly responsible to the Prime Minister and its head would have the rank of deputy minister.

"In recent years we have seen a great increase in the importance of federal-provincial relations and it is apparent that this trend will continue," Mr. Trudeau said.



"If our system of government is to be effective at both federal and provincial levels, we have to meet the complicated questions which face us in a spirit of understanding and cooperation."

Mr. Trudeau said he is gratified that a person of Mr. Robertson's great abilities and experience will be the first to hold the position of Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations.

"Through more than 11 years in the most difficult job in the public service, Mr. Robertson has made an immense contribution not only to the advancement of government objectives but to the integrity and well-being of the country itself," he said.

"Much of his concerns have involved relations with the provinces and I am delighted that the Government will be continuing to receive his wise counsel in this vital aspect of our national life."

Mr. Pitfield entered the Government service in 1959 as a senior clerk.

The Prime Minister noted that Mr. Pitfield, in becoming Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet, will be returning to head a Privy Council staff on which he served from 1965 to 1973. In the last four years of that period Mr. Pitfield was Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet for Planning.

.....

ROBERT GORDON ROBERTSON has been in the public service of the Government of Canada since 1941 when he completed his university studies.

Born in Davidson, Sask., May 19, 1917, he attended public and high schools in Regina and graduated in 1938 from the University of Saskatchewan. He took post-graduate studies

- 3 -

at Oxford University and at the University of Toronto where he received an M.A. degree in 1941.

That year he joined the Department of External Affairs, serving in Ottawa as a third secretary, and from 1943-45 was assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

In 1945 Mr. Robertson became Secretary to the Office of the Prime Minister, and four years later became a member of the Cabinet Secretariat, Privy Council Office. From 1951-53 he was an Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet in the Privy Council Office.

Mr. Robertson served as Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources from 1953 to 1963, and during the same period was Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

He has been Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet since July 1, 1963.

In 1972 his service was recognized when he received the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service of Canada.

In 1943 he married the former Beatrice Muriel Lawson of Toronto. They have two children.

PETER MICHAEL PITFIELD has been in the Canadian public service since 1959 when he joined the office of the Minister of Justice as a senior clerk.

Born in Montreal on June 18, 1937, he received his early education in the province of Quebec and graduated with a B.A. degree from St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., in 1955. For the next four years he articulated in a Montreal law firm while continuing his studies in law. He received a B.C.L. in 1958 from McGill University, and his bar diploma the following year. In 1960 he received a post-graduate degree from Ottawa University, specializing in public law.

Mr. Pitfield served as administrative assistant to the Minister of Justice, the Honorable E.D. Fulton, in 1960, and the following year was Secretary and Executive Director of the Royal Commission on Publications. During the period

1962-65 he was Secretary and subsequently Research Supervisor of the Royal Commission on Taxation. He was also an Attaché to the Governor General during 1961-65.

In April, 1965, Mr. Pitfield joined the Privy Council Office and served as Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet from 1966 to February 1969, when he was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Plans). He became the Senior Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet and Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council in September 1971, and on March 1, 1973, was appointed Deputy Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

He is married to the former Nancy Elizabeth Snow. They have one daughter.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

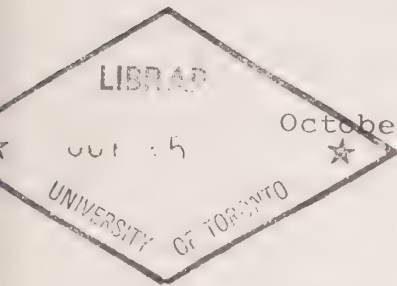
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

October 18, 1974.

Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of the Honourable PAUL MARTIN as Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain.

The appointment of Senator Martin, who will be leaving Parliament after 39 years' service in the House of Commons and Senate, will become effective in December. He will succeed Mr. J.H. Warren, who has held that post since 1971 and who will be taking up another assignment to be announced shortly.

In making the announcement, the Prime Minister expressed his pleasure that Mr. Martin will be continuing the long and remarkable career of service to Canada that began when he entered Parliament in 1935.

He noted that Canada would be sending to London one of its most senior, experienced and respected public men.

"Mr. Martin's appointment underlines the importance that attaches to the London post and to the special relationship that exists between Canada and Britain," he said.

Mr. Martin has served as a Cabinet minister for 23 years, under four Prime Ministers, including the period 1946 to 1957 as Minister of National Health and Welfare, 1963 to 1968 as Secretary of State for External Affairs, and more recently as Leader of the Government in the Senate.

- - - - -

The Honourable PAUL MARTIN was born in Ottawa on June 23, 1903. He was educated at St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, where he received a B.A. and an M.A., at Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, and at Harvard Law School, where he obtained the degree of LL. M. He continued his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and at the Ecole d'études internationales de Genève, Switzerland. He has received numerous honorary degrees and awards. A barrister-at-law, he was named King's Counsel in 1937.

Mr. Martin was first elected to the House of Commons in 1935 and was subsequently re-elected in every general election up to and including 1965. From 1943 to 1945 he was Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Labour. In 1945 he entered the Cabinet as Secretary of State. From 1946 to 1957 he was Minister of National Health and Welfare.

From 1963 to 1968 Senator Martin served as Secretary of State for External Affairs. He has headed Canadian delegations to many international meetings and organizations and has attended numerous sessions of the League of Nations, the United Nations General Assembly, its Economic and Social Councils and the International Labour Conference. From 1965 to 1966 he was President of the North Atlantic Treaty Council.

In April 1968, he was summoned to the Senate and until recently was Leader of the Government in the Senate.

Senator Martin is married to the former Alice Eleanor Adams and has two children.



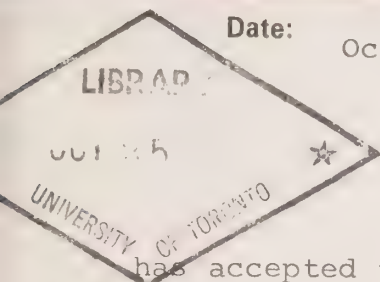
PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 18, 1974

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

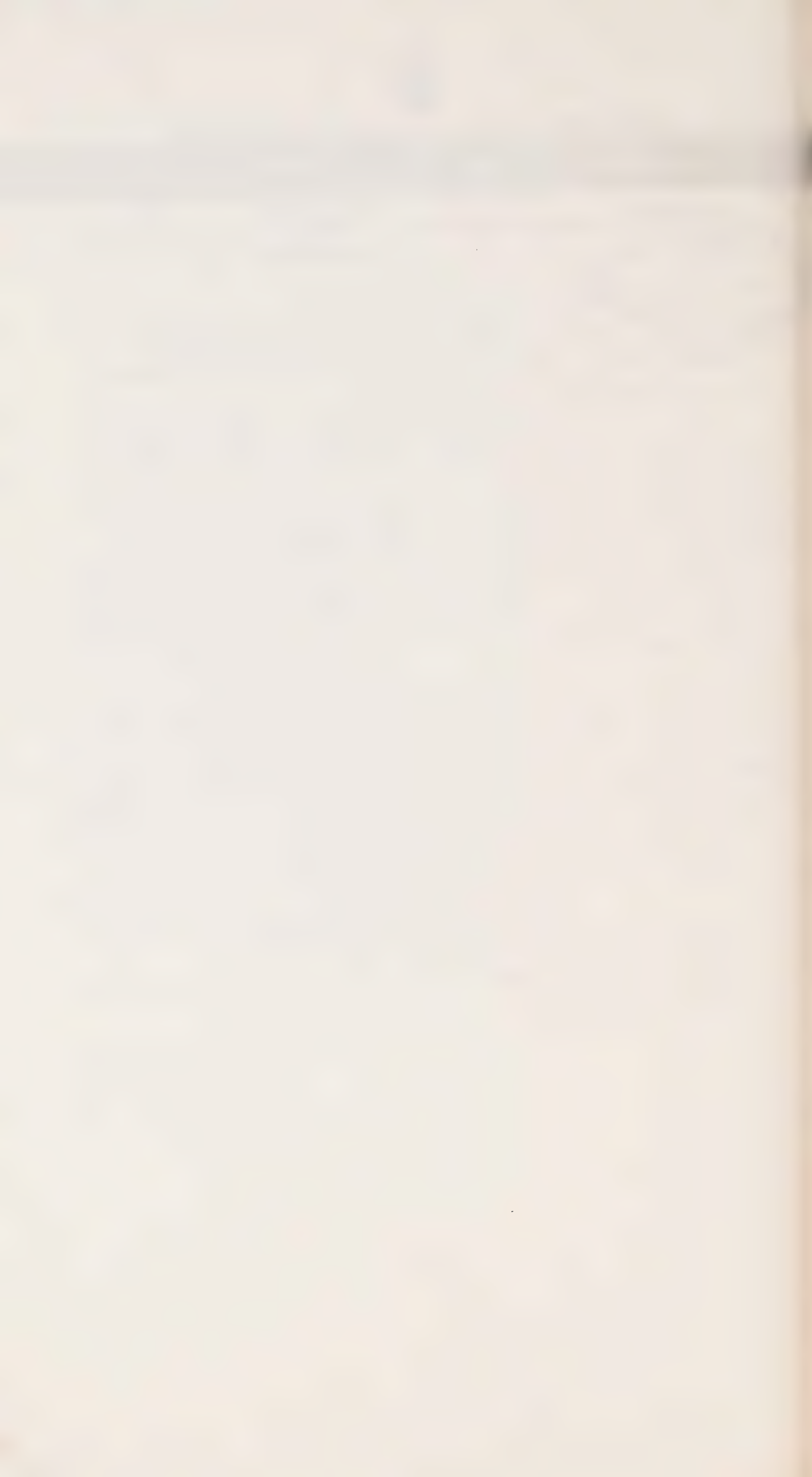


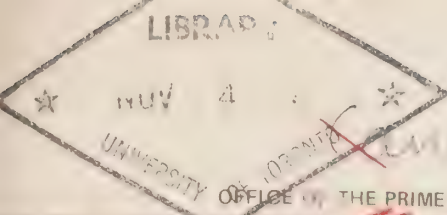
The Prime Minister announced today that he has accepted the invitation of President Gerald Ford to visit Washington, D.C. December 4.

Mr. Trudeau stated that he looked forward to meeting President Ford and particularly welcomed a meeting at this time because of the opportunity it would present to review not only relations between Canada and the United States, which he termed "healthy" but as well those aspects of the current international situation of deepest concern to each country.

Canada and the United States are among the world's largest trading nations, and their bilateral trade exceeds in value that of any other two countries in the world. For these reasons; the implications of inflation, the problems of supply, and trade conditions generally are of vital importance to the economic well-being of each.

Mr. Trudeau will be guest of honour at a dinner at the White House on the evening of December 4 following the business meetings earlier in the day.





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

October 21, 1974

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR THE REMARKS OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
IN REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE
AT A DINNER AT THE ELYSEE, PARIS, OCTOBER 21, 1974

(Translation)

Mr. President, I am extremely happy to be here, and I know that Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific will share my delight in this warm celebration of the ties, so long-standing and so firm, that link our two countries together. Your cordial welcome and kind words, as well as the deep emotion I feel on this occasion, prompt me to underline the very special nature of these ties. Outwardly, of course, they reflect the many imperatives which, on the international scene, largely determine the relations that exist between countries. But the bonds between us transcend these imperatives, nourished as they are by a warm friendship which is the envy of the world community. To fully appreciate this relationship, however, we must consider the historical intimacy in which it is rooted, for it is their origin that makes these ties between our two countries so distinctive - on your part, the long period of early French settlement in the New World; and on our part, the affiliation of race, language and culture. In short, it is a relationship which, each time we take fresh stock of its implications - as on this memorable occasion - invariably draw us closer together.

Montaigne, in recalling the basis of his affection for Etienne de la Boétie, achieved the ultimate in simplicity when he wrote "If you press me to say why I loved him, I can say no more than it was because he was he and I was I". I see our situation in the same light when I reflect on the bonds that

history has forged between France and Canada. Thus I feel no embarrassment, Mr. President, in repeating thoughts that have been voiced so many times before, thoughts which re-express our respective identities.

With bonds such as these, the relations between France and Canada tend to extend beyond the formal framework of political reality and activity and, to a very great extent, to develop spontaneously because of the kinship of our peoples. This is a source of continuity and creativity from which our official relations have drawn inestimable advantages. As a young man, Mr. President, you taught at the Collège Stanislas in Montreal, and later you returned to Canada three times, as a delegate and as chairman of the finance committee of the National Assembly. You have, therefore, a first-hand knowledge, a personal experience of the Canadian people; you are thoroughly familiar with the mutual interaction of our national personalities. I have not the slightest doubt that we both share the same confidence in the strength of our relations, now and in the future.

Nothing can fundamentally alter ties that belong, so to speak, to the order of things. As our two countries evolve, however, the content and form of our official relations are bound to be altered, in response to internal forces and the pressure of external change.

In the course of interviews I have had with you, Mr. President, and with your Premier, Mr. Jacques Chirac, the fact that Canada is taking its place as a full-fledged member of the adult world community has been brought home to us with pronounced emphasis. Canada did not attain its majority just yesterday, but it was recent enough that even we can still be somewhat surprised by the readjustment of traditional viewpoints and the new self-awareness that necessarily ensue. For the changes that flow from and are so clearly apparent in such a situation can be foreseen by no one. The forms of maturity are always surprising, to oneself, and to others.

While certain manifestations of Canada's young maturity are cause for some surprise, the creative forces of France's long-established maturity inspire nothing less than astonishment. The splendours of your classics are the embodiment of supreme human achievement, and in this lies a source of our awe and admiration.

In speaking of all these things, Mr. President, I mean to draw attention, not to possible problems, but rather to the beautiful and great facts of life from which our two countries will be able to derive mutual benefit ever more important and valuable.

The fact that we are both part of the French-speaking community is undoubtedly the surest and most concrete pledge of our increased co-operation in many fields, and it will be the lasting foundation upon which all other aspects of this co-operation will rest. One third of Canada's population constitutes a living link with the French-speaking world, and although the majority of our citizens of French descent live in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, French-speaking communities exist in every other province of our country.

The central government has assumed full responsibility for these communities which together constitute what is known as French Canada; one of the principal ways in which it has exercised this responsibility is by declaring French and English official languages. Through vigorous action in all areas under its jurisdiction, it is trying to make Canada a truly bilingual country. In this effort it is particularly dependent on several extremely efficient and influential government agencies and services, such as the Public Service Commission, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation - whose twin networks are a very powerful unifying force in our federation - and the Canada Council, an official yet autonomous organization that has no counterpart anywhere else. It is in this same

connection that the government I head attaches a great deal of importance to cultural exchanges between France and Canada and - as you already know - encourages them strongly.

My political convictions, like those of my French-speaking colleagues and associates, centre primarily on the certainty that the future of French-speaking Canada is ever more firmly rooted in the federal context and will consequently find its fulfilment in co-existence with the English-speaking population of our country. From a positive point of view, this dual presence presupposes the type of open society we are in fact building. The problems, I realize, are proportionate to the challenge, but I feel that nothing less than this - nothing less than a commitment to inventiveness, originality and greatness - is worthy of the French presence in our immense country.

The Canadian duality is moving confidently and without fear into the future. It is happy to receive the support and confirmation of a country which thanks to you, Mr. President, is playing a key role in the construction of Europe.

Our common heritage and language and the resultant cultural affinities; the similarity of our concern for the situation of the French language and culture; the convergence of our views with respect to the French-speaking world; the fact that France and the rest of Europe, together with the United States, are the only countries to be vitally touched by all major aspects of our policy; the parallelism between our foreign policy and that of France, which like us wishes to re-establish a balance in its relations by diversifying them in order to achieve legitimate independence; the mutual benefits to be gained by exchanges between France and Canada; the evident timeliness of a systematic strengthening of our ties in all spheres of activity, in view of the monetary, trade and energy crises that are trying us, and the world at large, so severely - all this, Mr. President, indicates the enduring importance of

relations between France and Canada. Both our history and the immediate circumstances in which we find ourselves have paved the way for a much broader and diversified form of co-operation.

As we both realize, Mr. President, it is important that we emphasize the scientific and technical aspects of our co-operation. In these areas, France and Canada have a great deal to exchange. In fact, there are several sectors in particular wherein France has long set a universally recognized style, and there are certain others wherein the Canadian signature stands out with all the authority of our creative maturity.

We look forward to building up increased trade between France and Canada, an increase that would be to the greatest advantage of both our countries, for the prosperity of both depends in large part on the health and vigour of their international trade. I know, moreover, that France well understands that the existence of a prosperous and dynamic Canada in North America can contribute in an important way to the stability of the Western world, and of all the international community.

Confident that today marks the beginning of an era of intense co-operation -- the normal development of a fortunate association -- I raise my glass to you, Mr. President, and to the happiness of France, to which I bring greetings from the Canadian people.





PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

October 22, 1974

Pour Publication:

Immediate

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
IN RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS BY MR. MILHOUD,
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF PARIS,
AT THE CITY HALL, PARIS, OCTOBER 22, 1974

(Translation)

Mr. President, my wife and I are deeply touched by your warm and gracious welcome, which bears eloquent testimony to the noble and venerable traditions of the city over whose august Council you preside, and further fuels our strong and abiding love for this, the City of Light.

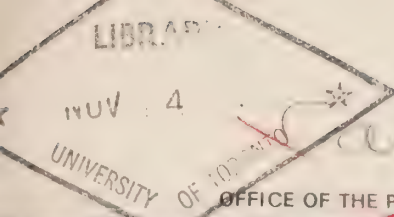
No other city offers so much. No other city can boast such a treasury of the new and the old, and arouse in its inhabitants as in its visitors so extensive a range of impressions and feelings. The new, the modern can be seen everywhere in Paris, together with the manifold and supreme achievements of your illustrious past. Here we find many examples of innovation that are at the very forefront of modernity; there we see a multitude of masterpieces from the glorious centuries which shaped contemporary society and still orient our future. Among the great cities of the world, Paris remains an unrivalled initiator, a teacher of unparalleled wisdom and experience, and a peerless source of inspiration in a tremendous variety of fields.

It is not surprising then that among the quais, boulevards, squares and parks of Paris, among its old twisting streets and ancient passages, so many Frenchmen and foreigners alike find some district or neighbourhood, some hidden side-street, that becomes for them a little corner of home, and the source of a nostalgia which lasts a lifetime. Such is the physical richness of this city!

And what peaks of human thought and intelligence underlie this architectural poetry. For over a thousand years Paris, this prestigious academic city, has been drawing to herself and bringing together countless minds exceptional in every way. The strength of the attachments created by the stones and open spaces of Paris is more than matched by the loyalty and fruitfulness of the friendship and spiritual kinship engendered by her intellectual life.

It is for this reason that visits to Paris become experiences to treasure. They are milestones in people's lives, since no one can remain untouched by the exuberant richness of life in Paris. I am one of those who received an education here and it has always been a source of great joy for me to be one of Paris' students.

Your kind personal wishes and those you expressed on behalf of the city of Paris exemplify the wonderful welcome I have received since the beginning of my visit, a visit that I feel sure will further strengthen the age-old ties between France and Canada. My wife joins me in expressing our profound gratitude. I would ask you, Mr. President, to pass on my warmest greetings to the people of your city.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

October 22, 1974

Date:

For Release:

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Pour Publication:

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
IN RESPONSE TO REMARKS BY MR. ROBERT MALLET
RECTOR OF LA SORBONNE, AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE MEDAL
OF HONOUR BY LA CHANCELLERIE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS
PARIS OCTOBER 22, 1974

(Translation)

It is a signal honour that you are bestowing on me today, and I doubt very much whether I can find the words to express how deeply touched I am. The fact that such an honour is not being given me merely as the head of a friendly government stamps this solemn occasion with a certain intimacy that touches an extremely sensitive chord in me.

My heart is stirred with many warm and happy memories of the studies I enthusiastically pursued in these great halls of learning. This Medal of Honour of the Chancellery of the Universities of Paris, presented to me by Mr. Robert Mallet, is being awarded primarily, in the mind of the Rector of the Sorbonne, to an alumnus of the Alma Mater. It has always been a source of great pride and deep satisfaction to me to be numbered among the alumni of such a venerable institution, one where so much knowledge and wisdom has been imparted by those masters, from a Thomas Aquinas to a Gaston Bachelard, who have ranked among the most illustrious representatives of western thought. It is as a student once more, at least momentarily, that I accept this honour with humble gratitude; it is as a politician that I see it, with great pleasure, as one that redounds to the honor of Canada, especially French Canada.

Among the scholars at the University of Paris, there have been some who stand out not only because of their extraordinary talent and originality, but because of their representative value, their symbolic stature. The most renowned, the most prodigious of them all is undoubtedly the young Pantagruel who one day,

after a lengthy and highly instructive tour of the universities of France, "resolved to see the great University at Paris". It was here at this very university that Pantagruel, with his unheard-of volume of knowledge, acquired the reputation that was to immortalize him. It was here in Paris that to "make trial of his learning" he posted 9,764 theses, far outstripping that ignoramus Pico della Mirandola, who was unable to put together more than 900!

Pantagruel's education was not only enormously extensive - it was balanced and complete, uniting theory and practice, erudition and savoir-faire, Pantagruel was equally at ease in the courtroom and on the battlefield, in conquest and in peace-making, at home and away from home, with men of letters and men of science. Let us consider for a moment the splendid example that had been set for him by his father, Gargantua.

Gargantua's tutor, Ponocrates, introduced him to a type of humanism which clearly corresponds to the Renaissance ideal, but whose prophetic dimensions are such that it anticipates our aspirations for unity and meets the basic needs of an age characterized by the increasingly pervasive influence of science and technology.

Classical and literary humanism is ill-suited to judging the sciences, technology and machines; its inadequacy in this respect accounts for a massive and disturbing socio-cultural alienation. On the other hand, scientific and technical humanism lacks a directing philosophy, a wisdom, whose chief source is the classical tradition. Thus, we have two humanisms, mutually exclusive, but nevertheless capable of gradually integrating with each other to become a new reality: a panhumanism.

The solution prophesied by Rabelais consists in a mutual enlightenment by the two humanisms, an enlightenment methodically begun from the beginning of the pedagogical and acculturation process. As a result of this continuing process, the man of letters is exposed to the pure and applied sciences,

he becomes imbued with their spirit and is not afraid of the grease of their machines; similarly, the scientist and technologist venture into the less precise world of the humanities and become familiar with the flashes of intuition which pervade its atmosphere. Both must share the insights of their separate disciplines.

This is how Rabelais, great poet as he is, suggests his prophecy. He does it modestly, as if it were nothing; then he does it solemnly and superbly, and finally he does it throughout the long banter which closes the third book.

As a schoolboy, Gargantua studied both the humanities and the sciences and methodically familiarized himself with machines and industrial methods.

When he became King, Gargantua wrote to Pantagruel - a student in Paris at the time - a letter that was at once the most tender and the most uncompromising, the most demanding and the most exalting admonition a father ever gave his son. This admirable letter is the veritable charter of the integrated humanism towards which we are striving.

Finally, before the departure of the noble flotilla in search of the Word of the Holy Bottle for Panurge, Pantagruel does something of great symbolic significance: he takes care that his ships are abundantly supplied with Pantagruelion, a herb with countless wonderful properties. In the end we discover that this herb represents the applied sciences. Rabelais was convinced that technology and machines were essential to any human adventure or enterprise and, in his praise of Pantagruelion, in his prediction of air travel and interplanetary voyages, he suggests that the society of the future will necessarily be supremely technical.

I know, sir, that you share these thoughts I have tried to express by borrowing from Rabelais, an exemplary giant, and I know how much they are on your mind. The idea of world-wide responsibility for science was discussed at the recent

conference at the Sorbonne on biology and the development of mankind, which you were instrumental in organizing, and the result was the creation of an international consciousness of scientific responsibility. I am happy to note that one of the members of the founding committee was a distinguished Canadian Scholar, Professor Hans Selye of the University of Montreal. In the words of the participants, the aim of the conference was to create a permanent forum where men of science and of the arts could meet and work together with other interested persons in order to anticipate and discuss the problems the development of science and its applications can pose for mankind.

Although I am still inclined to consider men of science and men of the arts two distinct - if not adverse - groups, I am delighted to see them working together in such close co-operation, since this is totally in keeping with the spirit of panhumanism toward which we are striving. For only through an all-encompassing humanism can we achieve the planetary dimension that is increasingly imperative in our perceptions, our knowledge, our views, our decisions and our actions. The concepts of collegiality and socialization of thought and action analysed by Bachelard and Teilhard de Chardin will henceforth be implemented at the global level. In this connection I was struck by the similarity between my views and those expressed by the President of the Republic in his closing address. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing considers politicians to be chief among those with whom men of science and of the arts must constantly have dealings. Politicians control the most powerful means of action and the conditions governing effectiveness are largely in their hands. This is particularly true of collective responsibility with respect to science and technology. This is why the humanism toward which we are all headed must have as a priority the integration of the political process.

The international conference at the Sorbonne and the consensus of thought I have just mentioned can only expedite the type of integration that is essential to the new humanism.

I would like to thank you again, sir, for the very great honor that has been bestowed upon me and would add that thanks to you and to the high quality of the exchanges that have so greatly enhanced my visit to France, I look forward to the future with firm hope, despite the hardships of these times we live in.



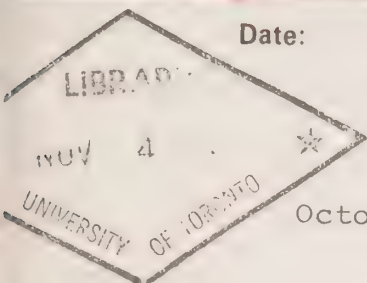


OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE



Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

October 23, 1974

Immediate
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
AT THE DINNER OFFERED BY THE PRIME MINISTER
OF BELGIUM, MR. TINDEMANS
BRUSSELS, OCTOBER 23, 1974

(Translation)

Mr. Prime Minister,

On behalf of my wife, my party, and of all Canadians,
I thank you for your words of welcome and for your hospitality on
this delightful occasion.

For a Canadian, a visit to Belgium is an exercise
both in nostalgia and in futurism. In nostalgia because of the
brave role played by this courageous nation in the turbulent
history of this century, and because of the many thousands of
Canadians who lie buried beneath Belgian soil as their contri-
bution to freedom. In the future because of the dynamic role
played by Belgium as host to two international organizations of
immense importance to Europe and the world. During the two days
that I shall be here, my activities shall reflect the several
aspects of modern Belgium. But this afternoon in my talks with
you, sir, and this evening at this splendid dinner, I have been
able to concentrate - and properly - on the friendship that exists
between the peoples of Belgium and Canada, and the opportunities
that exist to permit increasing benefits to flow from that
friendship.

We have, of course, much in common: a dedication to
individual dignity and to social justice; a belief in cooperative
effort; a realization that our societies are richer and more
interesting because of the linguistic diversity that is the mark
of each. We have each demonstrated, I think, a willingness to

put our shoulders to the wheel in the common good, to respond when called upon by the international community. And in my talks with you this afternoon, Mr. Prime Minister, we have been able to agree on the wisdom of even closer cooperation in the future in the areas of ideas, of culture, of trade, and of science.

These are important, and they will be pursued by both of us. But they will be pursued against the background of the economic difficulties that face us all at this time. Those difficulties involve far more than inflation and energy supplies; those are but the tips of an iceberg. We in the developed world face today the challenge of participating in the design and construction of a new economic structure offering fairness and responsibility and opportunity to all countries. The problems are global in scope and infinite in complexity. They call for no less than a dedicated effort by us all. Visits of the kind I am engaged in are designed to contribute to that effort.

This is an ancient land - Belgium, and yet a very modern one. Your history extends back to the peoples of ancient Gaul. Yet today Brussels is the capital of Europe or, in the modern shorthand: EUROCAP. Tonight your Canadian guests salute both - your proud history, and your brilliant future.

I should like to propose a toast to the people and leaders of Belgium, and to the continued friendship of the Belgian and Canadian peoples.

Canada



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 24, 1974

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Mr. GORDON LOCKHART BENNETT, of Charlottetown, as Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Bennett, who will be sworn in tonight, succeeds the late Honourable J.G. MacKay who died October 21st. In the circumstances when a Lieutenant-Governor dies in office, it is necessary to appoint a successor immediately for constitutional reasons.

- - - - -

GORDON BENNETT, 62, was born in Charlottetown, and has lived in Prince Edward Island all his life. He was engaged in teaching for 32 years.

After receiving his elementary education in Charlottetown schools, he attended Prince of Wales College and Acadia University, N.S., from which he received his B. Sc. and M. Sc. in chemistry.

Mr. Bennett was appointed to the Faculty of Prince of Wales College, Department of Chemistry, in 1939. In 1957 he assumed the additional responsibilities of Registrar and Director of Studies.

He remained on the staff until 1966, when he entered provincial politics and was elected as the Liberal representative for 5th Queens. Mr. Bennett was re-elected in the elections of 1970 and 1974.

Mr. Bennett served in the provincial Government in several capacities: 1966-74, President of the Executive Council; 1966-72, Minister of Education; 1970-74, Minister of Justice; 1972-74, Provincial Secretary, and in 1973 he was Chairman of the Centennial Commission.

He has had a lifelong interest in sports and recreation, and coached during his teaching years. Mr. Bennett is a past-president of the Dominion Curling Association.

On the international scene, he was a provincial representative at meetings of UNESCO in Paris in 1972, and at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Sri Lanka in 1974.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have one married daughter, and three granddaughters.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

For Release:

October 28, 1974

Pour Publication:

Immediate

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1974

(Translation)

Mr. Speaker,

I wish to take this opportunity to report to the House on my trip last week to western Europe. In doing so, I am very pleased to be able to say that in both Paris and Brussels I found evidence of considerable warmth towards Canada, considerable interest in Canadian attitudes, and considerable desire to seek a convergence of interests. I can assure this House, Mr. Speaker, that in those places and within the international organizations sited there, the reputation of Canada is high. I can assure the House equally that there exists within the governments of France, Belgium and Luxembourg a genuine and wholesome appreciation of the Canadian fact.

It goes without saying that the discussions in Paris with President Giscard d'Estaing and with Prime Minister Chirac and other ministers took place against a background of deep historical bonds and a shared culture of considerable richness. Of equal importance, however, they took place in an environment which acknowledged the distinctiveness of the Canadian entity and the modernity of Canadian accomplishments. There was evident in those meetings, I think it fair to say Mr. Speaker, a sense of urgency; an awareness of the swiftness of change and the enormity of some of the problems which are themselves part of the change; a will to deal practically with issues; a desire to cooperate rather than compete, to participate rather than withdraw, to consult rather than assume.

We agreed while in Paris to launch two bilateral working groups each with an objective of identifying areas of fruitful cooperation in order to increase and diversify our volume of trade. Each is to conclude its work in time to report to the Canada-France Joint Economic Committee at its next meeting in Ottawa early in the new year. One working group will concentrate on examining, without advance commitment, technological and trade investment possibilities with respect to petroleum, gas, coal and nuclear fuels, taking into account matters of interest to both sides. The other group will examine the rather broader area of trade potential in industrial sectors and in the first instance would concentrate on the transportation industry, dealing with French interests in railways and in helicopters and with Canadian interests in STOL aircraft and in all-terrain vehicles. An indication of the importance attached to these decisions was the agreement that the next Joint Economic Committee meeting take place - for the first time - at the ministerial level.

Finally, it was recognized that the ultimate success of the work to be undertaken rested largely with private enterprise and that special efforts should be made to bring together French and Canadian businessmen in the coming months. In this connection, I have asked the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce to lead an official trade mission of Canadian businessmen to France in 1975.

(Text)

In Brussels, Mr. Speaker, where I profited from formal discussions with Prime Minister Tindemans and his cabinet colleagues, as well as with Prime Minister Thorn of Luxembourg the same intensity of purpose was manifest: to build on the warm relations now existing with Canada, to intensify the contacts and exchanges now pursued, to support Canadian initiatives with the European Community, to cooperate in multilateral sectors

In Brussels, too, as in Paris earlier in the week, there was broad agreement not simply on the identification of the major issues of global proportions but also of the postures which must be adopted with respect to them. We discussed, and agreed, that the dangers of nuclear proliferation demanded the design and implementation of more thorough and effective safeguards. We also agreed that the critical elements of the present state of the world economy - inflation, slow growth, balance of payments deficits, recycling, trade negotiations - demanded liberal and statesmanlike attitudes as distinct from cautious and protectionist ones. (In this latter respect, Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Finance and I have now sought and received the views and understanding of no less than eight Prime Ministers and Presidents in the past six weeks. We shall continue our efforts in weeks to come.)

Western Europe is, of course, much more than the geographical location of several nation-states. It is as well the site of a number of international organizations: in Paris, UNESCO and OECD; in Brussels, NATO; and others elsewhere. It is still something else. It is an evolving concept, a process, an idea to which dedicated men, in spite of formidable obstacles, are bending their efforts through the growing and ever-maturing European Community. This Europe is not the sum of the national parts; it exists of them and for them, yet it exists in addition to them. It is not enough, Jean Monnet was fond of saying, to add together the several sovereignties; men had to create the new Europe. And they are now engaged slowly, sometimes painfully, in that creative process. This Europe, this entity of the future, is organic in nature. As yet its potential size and strength and attitudes can only be conjectured. But one fails at one's peril to recognize the sense of destiny which fuels this evolution.

This government recognizes that emerging fact, Mr. Speaker, and we applaud it. We applauded last week in Brussels, just as we applauded two years ago on the occasion of the entry into the Community of Britain, Ireland and Denmark. And these expressions of understanding have coloured the way in which our current approach to the European Community has been received. That initiative, Mr. Speaker, is no less and no more than to seek ways of engaging the Community in a dynamic, cooperative enterprise. We wish to add a new, yet parallel dimension to the expanding links we are already building with our partners among the Nine member states; a relationship which will grow as the Community itself moves from infancy through adolescence to full maturity; a relationship in which Canada's interests and its singular identity are recognized and reflected in decisions taken; a relationship in which consultation and reciprocal advice are accepted; a relationship, Mr. Speaker, of mutual respect, of give and take.

There is a degree of novelty to this exercise. The Community, understandably, is as yet far from certain of the shape it will assume, the jurisdiction it will occupy, or the powers it will possess in years to come. Nor is it for Canada to say. This is a European exercise. Yet one thing is certain. It is that this new Europe - which already accounts for 20% of world trade - will be an increasingly formidable actor on the world stage: in commerce, in science, in economic and financial activity, in technology, and more. That being the case, it would be irresponsible for a Canadian government not to seek a distinctive relationship with it. Without question, such an exercise could be conducted along more familiar channels were we to wait a few years, as most other countries have apparently chosen to do. But that would ignore the advantages to be gained from engaging the Community at an early stage; that would ignore the spirit of creativity which now permeates the Community and to which we seek to contribute. Comfort and familiarity are not our criteria; benefit to Canada is.

This desire, this technique, this goal, is shared by the European Commission, Mr. Speaker. Our discussions with President Ortolí, with Vice-President Soames and with other Commissioners left no doubt about this. There was a significant meeting of minds both on the concept of this new relationship and on the initial steps to set the process in motion. It is bound to be a lengthy process but we must begin. As a result of my talks in Brussels it was agreed that a new process would be initiated, involving concrete steps to strengthen the links between Canada and the European Community. The parties agreed to begin exploratory talks in the near future on the nature and scope of negotiations intended to define the form and content of the relationship between them.

For this purpose, Canadian and Community officials have been instructed to schedule meetings without delay. In addition, the President of the Commission has agreed to visit Ottawa at an early date. I am also pleased that a full Delegation Office will be opened in Ottawa in 1975, of the same nature as those already operating in Washington and Tokyo.

(Translation) I invite all Honourable Members to share in this process. Happily, an increased opportunity to do so will soon exist as a result of a further agreement reached last week. While in Paris, I was able to announce, with the approval of the French Government, that the Canadian Government would open a Consulate General in Strasbourg. This office will permit a Canadian presence to be extended into an important region of France for the benefit of our commercial, cultural, information and immigration programs and for the extension of services to Canadian tourists and businessmen. It will also support an enhancement of present links between the Parliament of Canada and the Parliament of Europe, and with the Council of Europe. As Honourable Members are aware, the European Parliament is situated in Strasbourg, and is expected to perform an increasingly important role in the new European Community. I place great

importance on such links and on the constructive contribution offered by Canadian parliamentarians. Again and again in Europe I was told of the respect and the high reputation which delegations from this Parliament have earned through their hard work when abroad. It was my good fortune to be in Paris while one such delegation was present.

I have already mentioned, Mr. Speaker, the presence in Paris and Brussels of several international bodies of considerable importance. I engaged in discussions with the principal officers of two of them - Secretary General Van Lennep of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and Secretary General Luns of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - and gained from them assessments of the international situation as viewed from their special perspectives, as well as generous acknowledgements of the important contribution made by Canada to each. This opportunity extended, in the case of NATO, to a full working session with the North Atlantic Council in Brussels. I was able there to explore with the permanent representatives of the member countries the concepts enshrined in the Ottawa Declaration of Atlantic Principles and to provide assurance that Canadian commitment to those principles remained unimpaired. I was able as well to express Canada's distress that two NATO allies should be engaged in a dispute with respect to Cyprus, and Canada's interest in seeing an early and peaceful resolution of the conflict on that island, a conflict which has taken two Canadian lives and endangered many others.

(Text)

A few years ago, Mr. Speaker, an experienced European commentator described Canada as "La dernière chance de l'Europe". It is not my place to comment on that observation. I do say, however, that Europe is une bonne chance, une grande chance, une chance très importante for Canada. That is why we have so studiously strengthened there our ties and our level of representation in recent years. In each of the cities I visited

there are three Canadian embassies devoted to separate tasks, and three Canadian ambassadors of outstanding capabilities.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that Honourable Members will share with me my pride in the accomplishments of all of them and particularly, I am sure, of Canada's Ambassador to Belgium, our ex-colleague and your distinguished predecessor.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I should be less than gracious if I resumed my seat before paying tribute to the skill and dedication of those who accompanied me and who offered such valuable support in my discussions and negotiations. This group, comprised of the Honourable Member for Laprairie and senior officials, functioned superbly. Representing as they did both of Canada's official linguistic communities and many regions of our country, these individuals demonstrated to me and to our hosts the advantages and the attainments of a bilingual government. I am proud of them and thank them in your presence. I have not the slightest doubt that they and their colleagues will function equally as well during the several negotiations about to commence, and in the preparations for my return to Europe early in the new year. On that occasion, too, I trust I shall enjoy once again the pleasure of the company of the person who, without question, is Canada's fairest and foremost representative - my wife.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

November 15, 1974

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the decision of the government to appoint Mr. GEORGE R. POST to be a Director of the Economic Council of Canada, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Arthur Brecher.

The Prime Minister also announced appointments to the National Research Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of State for Science and Technology, of Dr. BERNARD ARTHUR GINGRAS as Vice-President (Scientific) and Mr. WILLIAM ALBON CUMMING as Vice-President (Administration).

The re-appointment of Mr. BERNARD BEAUPRE, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, as a member of the International Joint Commission was also announced.

(Biographies attached)



GEORGE R. POST was born near Belleville, Ontario, June 28, 1934.

He graduated from Queen's University in 1956 with an honours B.A. in Economics and Political Science and in 1962 he received his PhD. in Economics from Northwestern University.

Mr. Post joined the staff of Queen's University in 1959 as a lecturer in Economics. In 1962 he took a position with the Research Department of the Bank of Canada and held various posts including, Chief of the Research Department and Chief of the Department of Banking and Financial Analysis. He took up his present position as Secretary to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy in 1971.

Mr. Post is married and has three children.

- - - - -

BERNARD ARTHUR GINGRAS, 47, was born and educated in Montreal.

He received his B.Sc., M.Sc. and Ph.D. from the University of Montreal and in 1954 he received his D. Phil. from Oxford University. Throughout his academic career he was awarded a number of scholarships.

Since 1954 Dr. Gingras has held various positions with the National Research Council including that of senior researcher in the Division of Applied Chemistry and the Director of the Grants and Scholarships Office. In 1972 he was named Assistant Vice-President (Research).

Dr. Gingras has many publications, in his field of chemistry, to his credit. He is actively involved in a number of associations, including the Association Canadienne Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences and the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.

Dr. Gingras is married and has four children.

W.A. CUMMING was born July 16, 1926 in Sault St. Marie, Ontario.

He graduated in Engineering Physics from Queen's University in 1947 and joined the staff of the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division of the National Research Council.

During the late 1950's he played a major role in the development of the National Research Council's Antenna Laboratory and he was responsible for the establishment of facilities which were used for the development of airborne antennas for Canada's aircraft industry.

In the early 1960's, Mr. Cumming was closely associated with the development of the Algonquin Radio Observatory, Canada's national radio observatory, and for a period of time assumed full responsibility for its operation.

In 1965 he was named head of the Antenna Engineering Section, and in 1967 he became Assistant Director of the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division, he was subsequently appointed Director in 1968.

Mr. Cumming was named Assistant Vice-President (Laboratories) in 1971 and in 1973 he became Associate Vice-President (Laboratories).

He is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and has served on a number of governmental, national and international committees.

BERNARD BEAUPRE was born in Montreal, March 11, 1914. He received his B.A. at the Collège de Montréal in 1935. He studied music at the Conservatoire National de Musique from 1935-36. In 1941 he received his B.Sc. A. degree at the Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal. In 1953 he took his M.A.Sc. at the University of Toronto and, in 1946, completed his M.Sc. at Harvard.

From 1942-47, Mr. Beaupré served as an engineer attached to the Industrial Hygiene Division, Department of Health, Government of Quebec. In 1947-50, he was Secretary General of the Technical Division, Public Works Department of the City of Montreal and, in 1950, he became Superintendent of the Smoke Prevention Division of the City of Montreal.

He has been Assistant Director of Parks in Montreal and Technical Counsel in charge of preliminary studies for the construction of sewage disposal plants. In 1958 he was also co-ordinator for the construction of Métro and the City's participation in Expo '67.

In July 1965, he became General Manager for Quebec of the Corporation Aéro-Hydraulique.

Mr. Beaupré was Associate Professor of Health at the Ecole d'hygiène of the University of Montreal from 1948-65 and he was in charge of the course in industrial hygiene at l'école polytechnique in Montreal from 1958-61.

Mr. Beaupré has been active in educational affairs and was President of the School Board of Richelieu from 1957-64 and a member of the Administrative Council of the Association of Catholic School Boards of St. Hyacinthe diocese. He was a member and vice-president of the federation of School Boards in Quebec for some years.

Mr. Beaupré is the author of a number of articles on air and water pollution, leisure and recreation. He is the author of several courses in industrial health and hygiene.

A musician, Mr. Beaupré is also interested in literature, art, horticulture and philately.

Mr. Beaupré is married and the father of three children.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

A1
M
66
Date:
November 28, 1974.

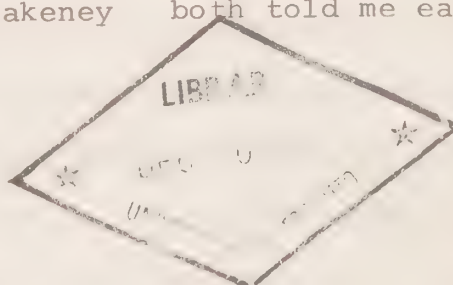
For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

TRANSCRIPT OF PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS TO PRESS
FOLLOWING SPEECH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS BUDGET DEBATE
NOVEMBER 27, 1974

Q: Prime Minister, will you explain to us as you did to the House how indeed Alberta was warned in advance that the federal government would move to protect its share of resource corporation income, and indeed how Mr. Blakeney was wrong in assuming that Saskatchewan would be far worse off as a result of the budget?

A: Well, I think it's important to remember that the March 27 agreement was on the price of oil and on other subjects like equalization. There was no agreement reached on the division of the production profits. We had attempted that approach at the January conference - where we proposed a three-way division with varying proportions between the provinces, the federal government and the industry. That approach was rejected by the provinces. So we arrived in March without any attempt to divide the sharing of the profits or indeed of the taxes. We just tried to set a price for a period of time. And I repeat, we discussed other things like equalization. So to say now that we've broken the agreement because of some tax action just essentially forgets that the agreement wasn't on taxes. Now it's true that Premier Lougheed and Premier Blakeney both told me early in March



- 2 -

that they would be acting to increase substantially their royalties. It's also true that I replied to them-- and it's in writing and I read the letter in the House and you can refer to it-- I told them that whatever action they took on royalties -- and I was worried that they were - and I told them that I was worried that they were thinking of taking royalties which would prevent the federal government from exercising its right to levy a normal corporation income tax to get its share of the profits-- I told them that if they acted in a certain way on royalties we would have to take counter-action. That was said in so many words in the letter which I tabled in the House of Commons. So it's rather surprising now that, not the Premiers, but that other opponents of the government, particularly in the House of Commons, talk about bad faith - there's no bad faith. There's a divergence of interest. Alberta and Saskatchewan would have preferred we not act that way to take our share. But they were warned that we would act in some way to protect the share of the ^{federal} government revenues which are needed for all of the people of Canada. They knew that and we knew that they knew it, and they knew that in our budget we would take some such measure.

Q: Mr. Stanfield has said that he's....

A: I didn't talk about the equalization thing, perhaps you can come to it in a moment.

Q: Mr. Stanfield has said that this is going to be the shake-down point for constitution. Do you see it in terms like that?

A: I don't think it is. I think there will have to be other meetings of the Premiers and the federal government. It will be realized again by the Canadian people that

there are opposing interests not only between the federal government and the producing provinces but between the consuming provinces and the producing provinces. And what we did in March and what we'll have to do again is to try and find some

formula which is as fair as possible for all Canadians.

What Mr. Stanfield has not done, what his party has not done, is say what would be a fair share. And this is the essence of our policy decision of last March. And I don't think that ^{have} conflicts of interest which/existed since the hundred years of confederation between the federal and provincial levels of government will lead to the destruction of this country. I think that those divergences will be resolved as they always have been by a spirit of compromise and give and take which is characteristic of the Canadian people. We feel that we gave substantially in this budget. We withdrew from our earlier position by some 25% . We are still taking a modest share of the total revenues. We hope that the provinces will take that point of view, or if they prefer to return to the approach that we proposed last January of sitting down and discussing fair shares for all.

Q: Are you willing to give any more?

A: Well, you'll know in a few minutes. The budget is going to be voted in a few minutes. I doubt whether there'll be any changes before then.

Q: No, I mean beyond the budget.

A: No we're not.

Q: You're standing firm are you.

A: We have a budget - we usually stand on our budget. You should know that.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, in light of what both Mr. Lougheed and Mr. Blakeney have said, do you feel any added reason to call the first ministers together to discuss a new agreement rather than wait till the spring as has been suggested you might do?

A: I don't see at this time any point in getting the first ministers together. We discussed that very problem when we met at my house at the end of October. We discussed possible dates for another meeting on the oil agreement and the proposal was made for some time in May, which is good for me. We're

prepared to meet much earlier if that is the desire of the provinces. But as far as we know and we are concerned, the agreement was made for 15 months to last till the first of July and we don't anticipate any necessity to meet before that date.

Q: The stage appears to be set for either the provinces to come down on the resource tax issue, or for them to nationalize the resource companies. That would lead to federal taxation of crown corporations. Now you mentioned in the House that it is possible but is that a tactic that Ottawa would implement if those companies were nationalized?

A: Well, you say the stage is set for that - you're assuming . . . well, what else is there?

Q: Would you tax them if they did nationalize?

A: Well, you know that's hypothetical. What I can say, and what the Minister of Justice said, is that we would consider it within our constitutional right to tax them. In other words the constitution doesn't have in-built incentives towards socialization. If we weren't... If a private industry of a resource could be taxed, but a public industry of the same resource could not be taxed, obviously every province would want to socialize or nationalize every one of their resource industries. And then that would apply eventually to renewable resources like forestry, and probably eventually to manufacturing and services. And there's no written-in bias in the constitution towards socialism or nationalization of everything in the country. And that's why we say if that is used as a device to escape federal taxation, it won't work.

Q: Could that taxation be selective: some crown corporations not taxed and others taxed?

A: Well, give me some precise cases and we'll give you answers.

Q: Well, Hydro Quebec as compared to a company that was operating oil wells.

A: There's quite a difference there. If Hydro Quebec or Ontario Hydro were to make excessive profits out of some wind and they were going to sell their electricity to some other

province, some other parts of Canada, at cartel produced prices, there's no doubt that we would want to intervene in the same way. But these industries are regulated by public service commissions to make sure that they don't make windfall profits. That's the whole essence of the debate. That's why you have public service commissions. La regie de l'électricité in Quebec, and I guess the Hydro board in Ontario or something to make sure that the tariffs are not too high.

Q: How are you going to deal with the pretty evident hostility of the people of Alberta, Mr. Prime Minister?

A: Well, evident of the premier? Of the Conservative party sitting across the House? Deal with them by exposing the facts as rationally as I have this afternoon. Showing them, hopefully proving to them, that for 25 years the federal government industry has stood back and taxed the petroleum/very very little. We've had something less than one tenth of the taxes and royalties raised by the provinces in that industry. We've given them tremendous incentives by way of taxes and write-offs and so on over two decades. We created - Diefenbaker's government created the Borden Line to make sure that that industry in the west was developed as a result of a captive market west of the Ottawa Valley line which would be paying higher prices than world prices for its petroleum resources. So the people of Canada have contributed to the development of that resource. And they've taken I repeat very little taxes over more than two decades - one tenth I repeat of provincial taxes, when the prices were low and when incentives were needed to develop the industry. Now that the industry is rich, and now that the prices are very high, the federal government says it's time for the people of Canada to get a little bit back of that tax money. So I think that the people of Alberta who are reasonable people, if they hear the arguments and they look at the problem they will agree that the solution is not one which calls for hostility but understanding.

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, for the record, how does Saskatchewan indeed come out better through the budget than it would have been - that it would have if simply the March agreement had been implemented?

A: How does it come out - by virtue of the arithmetic of it. You know, the equalization system is a very complicated one. It's based on different tax resources and the important thing, the point I made in the House, is that the budget proposes an equalization formula which though it isn't in every detail the same as the one we talked about last March, gives the same arithmetic results - as a matter of fact, gives a slightly better result to Alberta than the March agreement. So, we think this should be debated and looked at at the Ministers of Finance meeting in December, rather than flying off the handle and saying that this is a breaking of the agreement. We're applying the agreement in a slightly modified way, for the reasons that Mr. Turner and myself stated at great length. The important thing is that no province loses by that slight modification compared to the literal interpretation of the March agreement.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

December 12, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Mr. STEVE RANKIN to the Economic Council of Canada for a term of three years. He will replace Mr. A.C. HUXTABLE, who has served on the Council since 1971.

.....

Mr. RANKIN 38, is a native of Nova Scotia. He graduated from St. Francis Xavier University in 1960 with his Bachelor of Arts degree and in 1961 he attended the National Business Administration Course at Queen's University.

In 1962 Mr. Rankin joined the Personnel and Sales Division of Stora Kopparberg of Sweden and in 1964 he accepted a position in their Head Office in New York. In 1972 he was named head of Sales for the Nova Scotia Forest Industries, a subsidiary of Stora Kopparberg.

Mr. RANKIN is on the Board of Governors of St. Francis Xavier University, the Advisory Board of Central Nova Scotia Trust, the Port Hawkesbury School Board and the Board of Directors of the St. Francis Xavier Alumni Society. He is a former Deputy Mayor of Port Hawkesbury.

Mr. Rankin is married and has three children.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

December 16, 1974

Immediate

SOL SIMON REISMAN, Deputy Minister of Finance, will receive the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service of Canada for 1974.

The Prime Minister announced the award today on the advice of a five-member selection committee under the chairmanship of Gordon Sharwood of Toronto, President of Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. Reisman, 55, a native of Montreal, has been a leading figure in the development of public economic policy since he assumed his present position in 1970.

The Outstanding Achievement Award, the highest honour the Government of Canada can confer on a Public Servant, consists of a citation signed by the Governor-General and the Prime Minister and an honorarium of \$5,000. These will be presented in a Government House ceremony early in the new year.

Members of the selection committee, in addition to Mr. Sharwood, were Sister Catherine Wallace, Chairperson of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, Fredericton; Peter Bentley, Vice-president of Canadian Forest Products Limited, Vancouver; Donald A. Chisholm, President of Bell Northern Research Limited, Ottawa, and Mme Thérèse Lavoie-Roux, President of the Catholic Schools Commission of Montreal.

Mr. Reisman is the ninth recipient of the Outstanding Achievement Award, which was instituted in 1966. Last year's recipient was A.E. Ritchie, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

(Biographical notes attached)

SOL SIMON REISMAN was born in Montreal, Quebec on June 19, 1919. He received a B.A. in Honours Economics and Political Science from McGill University and a M.A. from the same University in 1942. In 1945 he attended the London School of Economics.

In 1942 he joined the Canadian Army and served overseas with the Royal Canadian Artillery. He returned to Canada in 1946 and joined the Civil Service with the Department of Labour. He transferred to the Department of Finance and in 1954 was appointed Director of the International Economic Relations Division. From 1955 to 1957 he was Assistant Director of Research on the Royal Commission on Canadian Economic Prospects. Mr. Reisman is the author of "Canada-United States Economic Relations", which was prepared for the Commission in 1957.

In 1957 Mr. Reisman was appointed General Director of Economic and International Affairs in the Department of Finance. In 1961 he was named Assistant Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs, Industry, Tariffs and Trade in that department.

In July 1964, Mr. Reisman was appointed Deputy Minister of the Department of Industry. Since 1947, Mr. Reisman has served as a Canadian delegate at various international economic, tariff and trade conferences and has also participated as a negotiator for Canada in numerous trade agreements, including the Canada-U.S. Automotive Agreement and the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations at Geneva.

He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury Board in 1968 and in 1970 he was named to his present position as Deputy Minister of Finance.

Mr. Reisman is married and has three children.

LIBRARY

AM 20 11

UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER



CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Government
Publications

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

January 7, 1975.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the marketing of all grades of beef and veal sold in Canada. MR. MAXWELL W. MACKENZIE of Ottawa has been named Chairman and MRS. LYDIA PATRY-CULLEN of Montreal and DR. HU HARRIES of Edmonton, members.

The Commission is asked, by its terms of reference, to carry out through public hearings and otherwise a comprehensive examination of the marketing system for beef and veal in Canada, taking into account each step in the distribution and processing system and any differences across the country. It is to submit to the government any recommendations it may deem fit for improving the marketing of beef and veal.

Appointment of the Commission of Inquiry, the Prime Minister noted, arises out of the government's concern, as expressed on a number of occasions by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, about a situation where prices being paid by consumers for beef and veal seem to be high in relation to producer returns and may not fully reflect price variations at the producer level. The Commission will take into account the recent work of the Food Prices Review Board in this area.

Mr. Mackenzie has had a long and distinguished career in business and in public service. During World War II he served with the Foreign Exchange Control Board and later was Deputy Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Postwar, he became, successively, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and Deputy Minister of Defence Production. Returning to the private sector in 1952, Mr. Mackenzie occupied a number of senior executive positions and was from 1964 until recently Chairman of

the Board of Chemcell, Ltd. Currently, he is a director of a number of companies, including International Multifoods Corporation, one of whose subsidiaries, S. Coorsh and Sons Ltd., is a producer of processed meats. He is also President of New Brunswick Multiplex Corporation.

Mrs. Patry-Cullen has had extensive experience in advertising and marketing following an early career in journalism and radio. Between 1969 and 1974 she was Director of Advertising and Director of Consumer Affairs of Steinberg's Limited Food Division. Currently, Mrs. Patry-Cullen is a marketing consultant and university lecturer.

Dr. Harries, an economist, directs an international consulting business based in Edmonton and has varied interests and extensive experience in ranching and in the cattle business generally. From 1968 to 1972 he was Member of Parliament for the constituency of Edmonton-Strathcona.

The Prime Minister pointed out that care had been taken, in selecting the commissioners, to secure a group that would have experience that would be helpful to the Inquiry as well as providing a balance in relation to the questions under review. Mr. Mackenzie's experience relates to business generally. Mrs. Patry-Cullen's experience relates to merchandising, with emphasis on consumer problems. Dr. Harries' background provides particular knowledge of the producer's problems in beef and veal marketing.

(Text of Order-in-Council attached)



Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 6 January, 1975

PRIVY COUNCIL

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that, pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, Maxwell Weir Mackenzie, Lydia Patry-Cullen and Hu Harries be appointed Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act to hold a public inquiry covering all beef and veal marketed within Canada and

- (a) to examine the organization and methods of operation of the marketing system for all grades of beef and veal including all live cattle, calves and carcass beef and veal sold within Canada whether imported or domestically produced taking into account:
 - (i) each step in the distribution and processing system; and
 - (ii) any geographical differences in the marketing system;
- (b) to examine the price setting mechanisms for all beef and veal sold in Canada, including the nature and extent of the price spreads which exist among the various elements of the marketing system;
- (c) to examine the number of intermediaries in the system and the nature of the services they render;
- (d) to report on the overall effectiveness of the marketing system including both the reasonableness of the costs incurred and of the price spreads which occur at each level and over the entire system;
- (e) to submit to the government as soon as possible such recommendations as it may deem fit for improving the marketing of beef and veal in Canada.

- 2 -

The Committee further advise that

- (a) Maxwell Weir Mackenzie be designated Chairman of the Commission;
- (b) the Commissioners may engage the services of such staff and technical advisers as they deem necessary or advisable and also the services of counsel to aid and assist them in their inquiry at such rates of remuneration and reimbursement as may be approved by the Treasury Board;
- (c) the Commissioners may adopt such procedures and methods as they may from time to time deem expedient for the proper conduct of the Inquiry; may sit at such time and at such places as they may decide from time to time.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY - COPIE CERTIFIÉE C



CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL - LE GREFFIER DU CONS



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

January 16, 1976

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. HARRY J. BOYLE as Chairman of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission.

Mr. Boyle's term of office will remain the same as when he was Vice-Chairman of the C.R.T.C.; it will expire October 7, 1980.

- - - - -

Harry J. Boyle was born in St. Augustine, Ontario on October 7, 1915. He was educated in Wingham, Ontario and at St. Jerome's College in Kitchener.

After graduation, Mr. Boyle began working as a journalist. He did freelance writing for various newspapers in Western Ontario, particularly the London Free Press and the Globe and Mail. From 1931 to 1941 he worked for Radio Station CKNX in Wingham and after that spent a year working for the Stratford Beacon-Herald.

In 1942 he joined the CBC as farm commentator and became in turn Supervisor of Farm Broadcasts and Program Director of the Trans-Canada Network. He also held the position of Radio Network Supervisor of Features, and Program Director (Radio and TV) for the Ontario Region.

Mr. Boyle was a weekly columnist for the Toronto Telegram from 1957 to 1968.

In April, 1968 he was appointed to his present position as Vice-Chairman of the CRTC. He has been acting Chairman of the CRTC since August 29, 1975.

Mr. Boyle has a number of plays, essays and novels to his credit, including Homebrew and Patches published in 1963 and winner of the Stephen Leacock Medal

our.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: January 20, 1975.

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the establishment of the Canadian delegation to the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, now known as the Tokyo Round, to be held in Geneva under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Canadian delegation will be headed by MR. RODNEY de C. GREY, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance. MR. M.G. CLARK, General Director, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce will be Deputy Head.

The other members of Canada's delegation will be:

- W.M. Miner, General Director, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce;
- J.R. Roy, Deputy Head and Minister Counsellor, Mission of Canada to the European Communities;
- G.A. Denis, Chief of the GATT Division, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce;
- M.N. Gifford, Chief of Trade Policy, Department of Agriculture;
- K.F. Gore, Tariffs Division, Department of Finance;
- J.M. Weekes, Secretary of the Delegation Department of External Affairs;
- R. Bastien, International Economic Relations, Department of Finance.

The delegation will be supported as required from time to time by officials from interested departments in Ottawa.

The Prime Minister said that the objectives of the negotiations had been laid down in the Tokyo Declaration adopted at the GATT Ministerial meeting in September 1973 when the negotiations were formally initiated. These objectives are the expansion and liberalization of world trade and the improvement in the standard of living and welfare of the people of the world, including that of the developing countries, through the progressive dismantling of obstacles to trade and the improvement

of the international framework for the conduct of world trade.

The Prime Minister remarked that the Tokyo Round is potentially the most comprehensive, complex and far-reaching trade negotiations yet attempted. It will cover all products and all aspects of trade, including non-tariff barriers as well as tariffs. For the first time since the establishment of the GATT, there will be a systematic attempt to come to grips with the trade restricting and distorting effects of non-tariff barriers. Developments since the Tokyo meeting have further increased the scope and complexity of the negotiations, by extending them to the issue of security of supply. The Prime Minister also pointed out that the negotiations will be conducted on the basis of mutual commitment, mutual advantage and overall reciprocity.

The Prime Minister said Canada intends to play a full and active role in these important negotiations with a view to ensuring, as far as possible, that they will be substantial and successful. Canada is looking at the Tokyo Round as an opportunity to advance important Canadian trade, industrial and agricultural objectives.

Canada will seek improved access to export markets for industrial, agricultural and fishery products so as to benefit all sectors and all regions of the Canadian economy. This will make possible more specialized and larger scale production for our processing and manufacturing industries and thus improve their competitive position at home and abroad. Canada will particularly seek the removal or substantial reduction of foreign trade barriers which act as a major constraint to the further processing and manufacturing of Canada's renewable and non-renewable resources prior to export.

The Prime Minister recalled that the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce had announced on November 15, 1973 the establishment of the Canadian Trade and Tariffs Committee (CTTC) chaired by Mr. John Gear McEntyre to receive the views of all Canadian interests with respect to Canada's participation in the new trade negotiations. The Minister invited the Provinces

to make full use of the CTTC in presenting their views to the Federal Government. Mr. Gillespie has also contacted Provincial Ministers of Industry and Commerce with a view to ensuring appropriate Federal-Provincial consultations on the Tokyo Round.

The Prime Minister noted that an Interdepartmental Trade Negotiations Co-ordinating Committee (TNCC) has been established to prepare recommendations to Cabinet with respect to Canada's objectives in the Tokyo Round and to convey Cabinet's instructions to the Trade Delegation in Geneva. He pointed out that in order to ensure that all views expressed through the CTTC and by Provincial Governments will be fully taken into account in the Government preparations for the negotiations, and to ensure appropriate feedback to and from the Trade Delegation in Geneva, the Chairman of the CTTC and the Head and Deputy Head of the Trade Delegation will be members of the TNCC.

(Biographical notes on Mr. Grey and Mr. Clark are attached)

Mr. Rodney de C. Grey was born in Regina, Saskatchewan in 1921. During World War II he served with the RCAF in Canada, the United Kingdom and in East Africa.

Mr. Grey graduated from Queen's University (1940-41 and 1945-47), went on to the University of Toronto (1947-48) for an M.A. in Political Economy and a Ph. D. at the University of London (1950-53).

Before joining the Public Service, Mr. Grey was Assistant Financial Editor of "Saturday Night" (1948-49); Lecturer, Queen's University in Political Science and Public Administration (1949-50); member of the "City" staff of "The Manchester Guardian" (1951-52).

He joined the Department of Finance in April 1953 as Executive Assistant to the Minister; moved to External Affairs in 1956 and became Counsellor at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London. In 1960, he returned to the Department of Finance to join the Canadian Delegation to the GATT Tariff Conference, and later was the Chairman of the GATT Working Party on Tariff Reductions. In August 1967, he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister - Tariffs, Trade and Aid Branch.

.

Mr. M.G. Clark was born at Carlyle, Saskatchewan in 1921. He was educated at Notre-Dame College, Wilcox, Saskatchewan and the University of Toronto.

During World War II he served in the Canadian Army, Regina Rifle Regiment, in Canada, Britain and France.

Mr. Clark joined the Department of Finance in 1949; was employed by the Aluminum Company of Canada in 1960; rejoined the public service in the Economic Council of Canada in 1964; and moved to the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1966 to the position of General Director.



CAI
PM
P66

Canada



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

January 22, 1975
Date: le 22 janvier 1975

Immediate
For Release: Immédiate

Pour Publication:

LIBRARY

ED 7 1 12



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR
HOUSE OF COMMONS - OTTAWA - JANUARY 22, 1975

DECLARATION DU PREMIER MINISTRE A L'OCCASION DE L'ANNEE
INTERNATIONALE DE LA FEMME - CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES - OTTAWA - 22 JANVIER/75

Mr. Speaker, as this session of Parliament reconvenes, we are entering not only a new year, but a unique and special period - International Women's Year.

International Women's Year, 1975, was proclaimed by the United Nations. It is a year which has three goals - peace, development and equality. Canada, as a member nation, has undertaken a substantial programme of support for this special year; through legislation, through funding of groups and organizations, through the promotion of equality within federal government departments and agencies and, through the promotion of a national awareness of the current status of women.

L'un des moyens les plus manifestes que le Gouvernement ait à sa disposition pour améliorer la situation de la femme reste encore la prise de mesures législatives. Le Parlement étudie présentement un projet de loi d'ensemble sur la situation de la femme qui modifiera huit lois fédérales. Cette nouvelle loi permettra au Gouvernement de supprimer des articles qui, dans certaines lois, établissent des distinctions injustes à l'égard des femmes. On prévoit d'autres modifications d'ordre législatif; l'une de ces modifications entraînera la création d'une commission fédérale des droits de l'homme.

Nous sommes tous très heureux, Monsieur le Président, de voir siéger neuf femmes parmi nous, chiffre que nous n'avions jamais atteint auparavant. On a souvent tendance à considérer ces députés, du fait qu'ils sont femmes, comme des porte-parole officiels sur tous les sujets reliés à la condition

féminine - et c'est bien compréhensible. Il y a pourtant 264 députés au Parlement et tous et chacun, homme ou femme, doivent prêter l'oreille aux revendications féminines: les femmes ne constituent-elles pas la moitié du corps électoral? La situation de la femme est un problème qui revêt une dimension nationale et qui doit préoccuper tous les hommes et toutes les femmes de ce pays.

Discrimination against women is in some ways comparable to discrimination against society's other disadvantaged groups, it is not always overt. In fact, as both provincial and federal governments work to introduce legislation that provides equal rights in many areas, the acts of discrimination themselves often become more subtle and insidious.

The crucial and necessary changes are frequently required in areas where no legislation can ever be introduced - in attitudes. Yet, it is attitudes that often mitigate against equal treatment for women and men. During International Women's Year it is hoped that all the people of Canada will work towards making equality a reality, by truly recognizing women and men as equals.

Real freedom of opportunity for women will come when society recognizes that women have the same right to pursue whatever goals they may individually choose - be that goal centered on home and family, or career, or a combination of such goals. This equality of opportunity can only come about when all Canadians recognize women as full and equal contributors to our society.

International Women's Year is a year in which we can acknowledge the major contributions which women have made to Canada's social, cultural, political and economic development. It is also a time to ensure that, as women choose new roles, the doorways are opened so that they may continue to make such contributions.

It would, however, be unrealistic to assume that full equality will be achieved in just one year. It is for this reason that International Women's Year, while being a special year, must not be regarded as an end in itself, but must be seen in the context of the government's on-going programme to improve the status of women. This work must be - and will be - continued beyond 1975, until equality exists in fact, as well as in law, and Canadian women are recognized and accepted as equal partners with Canadian men in the building of our nation.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

January 23, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of DR. SYLVIA OSTRY as Deputy Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, effective February 19. She is replacing Mr. Michael Pitfield who recently took up the position of Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet.

- - - - -

DR. SYLVIA OSTRY, 47, is one of Canada's leading economists and has been Chief Statistician of Canada since 1972.

She is a native of Winnipeg and attended public school there and the University of Manitoba where she began studies in medicine. She transferred to McGill University and received her B.A. in honours economics in 1948. In 1950 she received her M.A., also from McGill, and in 1954 she was awarded her Ph.D. after studies at McGill and Cambridge University.

She lectured at McGill and Sir George Williams universities during the period of 1948-55, was assistant professor at McGill from 1958-62 and an associate professor at the University of Montreal from 1962-64.

Dr. Ostry has carried out many special research projects into questions of manpower for the Department of Labour, the Special Senate Committee on Manpower and Employment, and the Government of Manitoba Committee on Manitoba's Economic Future. She served in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 1964 to 1966 as Assistant Director of the Labour division, and was a consultant on manpower studies for the Economic Council and the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

In April 1969, she was named a director of the Economic Council of Canada and one of its three full-time members. The following year she became Vice-Chairman and held that position until 1972 when she was named Chief Statistician of Canada.

Dr. Ostry is married and has two children.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

A1
24
66
Date: February 20, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today a number of appointments affecting the senior level of the Public Service.

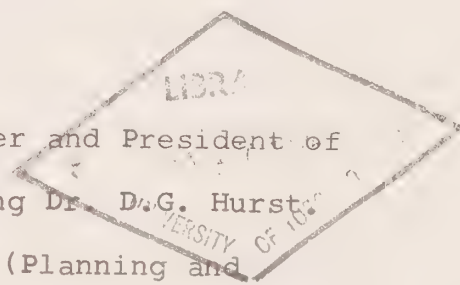
MR. T.K. SHOYAMA will become Deputy Minister of Finance, replacing Mr. S.S. Reisman, effective April 1, 1975. Mr. Shoyama is Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

DR. W.C. HOOD will become Associate Deputy Minister of Finance.

MR. L. DENIS HUDON is named Deputy Minister of Agriculture, replacing Mr. S.B. Williams, effective April 1, 1975. Mr. Hudon is Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Operations).

DR. PETER G. KIRKHAM will become Chief Statistician of Canada, replacing Dr. Sylvia Ostry. Dr. Kirkham is at present Assistant Chief Statistician.

DR. ALAN T. PRINCE is appointed a member and President of the Atomic Energy Control Board, replacing Dr. D.G. Hurst. Dr. Prince is Assistant Deputy Minister (Planning and Evaluation) at the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.



(BIOGRAPHIES ARE ATTACHED)

MR. THOMAS SHOYAMA was born in Kamloops, British Columbia. In 1938 he received a B.A. in Economics and a B. Comm (Honours) degree from the University of British Columbia.

From 1939 to 1945 Mr. Shoyama was editor and publisher of the semi-weekly newspaper, "The New Canadian", published in Vancouver and Kaslo, B.C. During 1945 and 1946 he served with the Intelligence Corps of the Canadian Army. From 1946 through 1948, he worked as research economist and Acting Secretary of the Economic Advisory and Planning Board, Government of Saskatchewan. In 1948 he left the provincial government to do post-graduate work at McGill University, and subsequently joined the planning research unit of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in Ottawa.

In late 1949 Mr. Shoyama returned to the Saskatchewan provincial government as Secretary to the Cabinet Planning Committee and economic advisor to the Premier. He also served as a member of the boards of directors of several provincial crown companies, including the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and Saskatchewan Minerals Corporation, and was Secretary of the Saskatchewan Research Council.

In 1964, Mr. Shoyama came to Ottawa as a senior economist with the Economic Council. In 1967, he transferred to the Department of Finance as Director of the Fiscal Policy Division. In September, 1968, Mr. Shoyama was appointed to the position of Assistant Deputy Minister of Federal/Provincial Relations and Economic Programs Branch of the Department and in a departmental re-organization this year he assumed responsibility for the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch. He has been a director of the Farm Credit Corporation since 1969, and in 1973 headed the inter-departmental task force for the Western Economic Opportunities Conference.

In August, 1974 Mr. Shoyama was appointed Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines & Resources.

MR. DENIS HUDON was born in Quebec City December 21, 1924, and studied at University of Laval (B.A. 1945) and the University of Toronto (M.A. 1948). He began his career with the Department of Finance in 1948, serving with the Economic Policy Division. In 1952, he was appointed financial secretary to the Canadian Permanent Delegation to NATO in Paris and served in that capacity until 1954. From 1955-60 he was with the International Programmes Division of the Department of Finance. In 1961 he was appointed Alternate Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and was posted to Washington where he also served as Financial Counsellor. In 1964, he returned to Ottawa as Director of the International Programmes Division of the Department of Finance. He was elected Executive Director of the World Bank in 1965. On November 7, 1966, he was appointed Assistant Director-General of the External Aid Office. In 1967, he was appointed Deputy Director-General of the External Aid Office which was later called the Canadian International Development Agency, at which time he became Vice-President (Planning).

In February 1971, Mr. Hudon was named Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Economic Policy) and in December of the same year he was appointed to his present position of Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Operations).

.....

DR. PETER G. KIRKHAM, 40, was born in Red Deer, Alberta. In 1957 he received his Diploma in Civil Engineering from the Royal Military College, Kingston, and in 1958 he was awarded his BASc from the University of British Columbia. From 1961 to 1964 he attended the University of Western Ontario where he earned both his MBA and his MA. In 1969 he received his Ph.D in Economics from Princeton University. Mr. Kirkham won many awards throughout his university career including the Commonwealth Scholarship and a Canada Council Fellowship.

He was an Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Western Ontario from 1969 to 1972. During the same period he taught part time in the School of Business Administration at Western. In 1972 he became an Associate professor in the School of Business Administration and taught part time in the Department of Economics.

In July, 1973, Mr. Kirkham was named to his present position of Assistant Chief Statistician at Statistics Canada.

.....

DR. ALAN T. PRINCE was born in Toronto, February 15, 1915. He attended the University of Toronto and was awarded his B.A. in 1937 and his M.A. in 1938. In 1941 he received his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

In 1940 Dr. Prince joined the National Research Council as a Junior Research Chemist and in 1943 he took a position with Canadian Refractories Ltd., Kilmar, Quebec. He joined the staff of the University of Manitoba in 1943 and lectured there for two years before joining the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys as Head of the Ceramic Section in Ottawa. He held various senior positions with the department including that of Chief of the Mineral Science Division. In 1965 Dr. Prince was named Director of the Water Research Bureau of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and in 1967 he became Director of the Inland Waters Branch of the Department of the Environment.

In November, 1973 Dr. Prince was appointed to his present position as Assistant Deputy Minister (Planning and Evaluation) in the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

.....

DR. WILLIAM C. HOOD was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and graduated from Mount Allison University in 1941. He received his M.A. and his Ph. D. from the University of Toronto.

Dr. Hood was an instructor in economics at the University of Saskatchewan from 1944 to 1946 when he began an 18 year career at the University of Toronto. In 1959 he was appointed a Professor of Economics.

In 1964 he joined the Bank of Canada as a senior officer and Adviser concerned with monetary policy, government finance and international financial arrangements. Dr. Hood was named to his present position of Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance with responsibility for Economic Analysis and Fiscal Policy.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: February 20, 1975

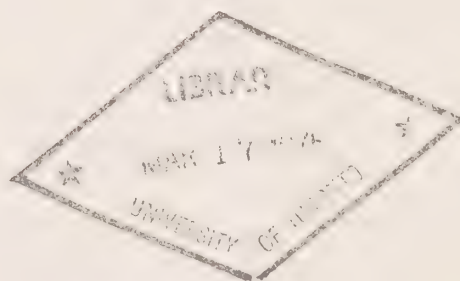
For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today that the term of office of MR. JOHN CARSON, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, has been extended for one year, until August 31, 1976.

Mr. Carson has agreed to stay on in his present position to assist in the completion of the changes in the public service legislation now under consideration by the Joint House and Senate Committee. He will also participate in a number of internal studies on personnel administration being done jointly by the Treasury Board and the Public Service Commission as well as assisting in the consideration of the language training study now being done by Dr. Gilles Bibeau of the University of Montreal.

In order to carry to completion these major projects, Mr. Carson has agreed to defer for a year his personal plans to seek employment in one of the developing nations.





PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

March 13, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
AT THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND
MARCH 13, 1975

ext)

My Lord Mayor, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and
Gentlemen,

This is an eventful day for me, and one of great
honour. An hour or so ago I was granted the freedom of the
City of London. Now I am given the opportunity to speak
to a distinguished audience in this historic chamber, a
room which twice heard the voice of one of the great
figures in Canadian history, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, shortly
before and shortly after the turn of this century.

These are moving events, these appearances at
the Guildhall and Mansion House, and of great significance.
Not significant because they are happening to me. Nor even,
in my view, because of their form or their antiquity. They
are significant because they take place here, in Britain.
In no other country in the world has the concept of 'freedom'
been so debated, its meaning so extended, its practice so
protected.

To be a free man anywhere is a condition of great
moment, but to be a free man in England - to breathe Lord
Mansfield's pure air - is more; it is an exhilarating
experience.

Through the centuries, man's quest for freedom
has varied in its focus as tyranny has assumed new forms
and threatened from new quarters. On one occasion the
tyrant has been the Crown, on another the Church; at one

moment the threat proceeded from a domestic source, at the next it came from without the realm.

Throughout this tireless and changing pursuit of freedom, the attainments of the British people have become the standards against which men and women world-wide have measured their own accomplishments. The milestones of Magna Carta and habeas corpus, the Petition of Right and the Bill of Rights, have become models for societies everywhere; they turned the tide of battle in favour of the classical freedoms - of speech, of conscience, of association, of assembly. Yet the result has not been permanent social tranquillity, in England or elsewhere. Nor should we be surprised. I doubt that any of those great observers of the English scene - Bracton or Locke or Burke or Bagehot - ever believed that political freedom would not, and should not, be employed to seek the betterment of other aspects of the human condition. And such has been the case. Having established firmly the principle of the positive freedoms - the freedoms 'of' - we now find ourselves involved in a struggle to establish with equal sanctity the negative freedoms - the freedoms 'from': from want, from hunger, from disease, from nuclear holocaust, from environmental degradation.

And we find that this struggle is more complex, more awkward, and more wide-ranging than we had thought possible. There is no single tyrant here; no evil King, no zealot of the Church against whom we can focus our energies and direct our strategies. Equally, there is no immediate and identifiable challenge to our well-being that can be laid low with a single outburst of passion and courage: no St. Crispin's Day, no Trafalgar, no Star Chamber advocacy. What involves us today is a struggle of far greater proportions yet with far fewer handles for men and women to grasp. It is not the absence from the scene today of a Pitt or a Churchill that causes men and women to wonder in what direction humanity is pointed;

it is the nature of the adversary. More than eloquence and more than leadership is required to come to grips with monetary imbalances, nutritional deficiencies, and environmental pollution. Not a Shakespeare nor a Wordsworth nor a Kipling could translate into stirring words the requirements for commodity price stabilization or nuclear non-proliferation. Yet these struggles are the essence of life on this planet today. They are not struggles that can be confined to a law court or a battlefield or a House of Commons; they require institutions and regimes of immense dimensions and novel attributes; they call - in the final analysis - for world-wide co-operation, for they demand that we struggle not against other human beings but with other human beings. They demand a common cause of humanity.

In this cause we all - Britons and Canadians - have a vital role to play. We must not assume, however, that that role is dictated by altruism any more than we should think of it as selfish. It is in our interest, as it is our obligation, to contribute our skills and our experience and our disciplines to the solutions of the immense problems which face mankind today and which threaten freedom in new and unprecedented ways. These problems will require of us decisions no less courageous and no less momentous than those faced by the barons of the early 13th century as they drafted the Magna Carta. Yet those decisions, if wisely taken, will have an impact on the world no less startling and no less lasting than that of the Magna Carta. For now, as in 1215, the world is ready for those decisions.

Professor J. C. Holt has written of Magna Carta: "The barons did not talk of free men out of loftiness of purpose, or make concessions to knights and burgesses out of generosity. They did so because the political situation required it and because the structure of English society and government allowed them to do no other."

It is my submission that now, 760 years after the event at Runnymede, the changes that must be incorporated into the international system can be justified in similar language: 'The political situation requires it; the structure of world society and institutions allows us to do no other'.

We have at this moment in time an opportunity to recognize and arrest the inertia which threatens to plunge all too many societies into a vast labyrinth of confusion and despair. The first step in that process is acceptance of two facts: the inter-relationship of all countries, and the inter-connection of all phenomena. The acceptance, in brief, of what each of the world's cultures has been proclaiming for centuries - that we are all brothers.

Only recently has evidence emerged establishing beyond doubt that this brotherhood exists in the realm of actuality as well as in the realm of theology. The evidence is a product of human accomplishment. Man's past successes in removing so many of the great barriers of distance and time and mystery have created a world far different than that known in previous centuries, or in previous decades. It is different because those old barriers hindered more than migration. They defined the natural limitations of conquering armies, of famine and plague, of catastrophies, both natural and man-made.

Today those barriers are gone. There are no bulwarks behind which we can retreat in order to stave off or avoid calamity from abroad. And if there are any who believe otherwise, they are fools. Nations which are told that they can exist and flourish independent of the world are being misinformed. Leaders and opinion-makers who claim the existence of simple solutions to sweeping issues have forfeited their claim to office, be it in Whitehall or Fleet Street or Russell Square. Citizens who accept uncritically such siren songs are not discharging their responsibility as free men and women in democratic societies.

We are one on this earth. Each has the power to injure all others. Each of us must assume the responsibility that that implies. And each must understand that the nature of

that injury is not ephemeral and it is not transient. It can be real and it can be permanent. Cooperation is no longer simply advantageous; in order to survive it is an absolute necessity.

Yet ironically, and fortunately, it is this very situation which is so promising, as was a different situation so promising to clear-eyed men in 1215. Fearful though I am of the havoc that will be the inevitable result of continued selfishness and indifference, I am far from despondent for I believe in the human quality of man's instincts and in the essentially rational behaviour of which he is capable.

Those instincts have lifted him from a solitary hunting animal to an intensely social being, aware of the advantages that flow from cooperation and from the sharing of tasks, aware of the benefits that follow when new structures are set in place to facilitate that cooperation. The history of mankind has been shaped in large measure by men and women who have acted as architects of social organization. Their works remain on view in the simplest villages and in the largest metropolises. Remaining as well for historians to assess are those accomplishments of international organization -- and the equally grand failures -- which have marked the past three decades. In many instances these institutions are still too new, still not sufficiently formed, to permit final judgment. Even while pursuing the understandable and altogether proper desire for evolution and modification, the instinct which lay behind the original plan demands praise. One such example, and one such architect, is the Europe of Jean Monnet. Monnet's instinct, seasoned with his gift of foresight, fired the imagination of a generation of men and women. He gave fresh impetus to the age-old desire to fashion new techniques of cooperation, to erect new structures within which the ever more complicated tasks of society could be managed and discharged. The construction is far from complete, as we have seen this week, but the edifice is already so commanding in its presence that societies far distant-of which Canada is one-cannot disregard it. And so

I have come to view it at close hand. On this occasion, as last October, Lord Mayor, I am in Europe to meet with heads of government of member states of the European Economic Community. I have conveyed to each of them, as I did to the European Commission in Brussels, the desire of Canada to enter into a contractual relationship with the Community - one which would ensure that each of the Community and Canada would keep the other informed, would engage regularly and effectively in consultations, would not consciously act to injure the other, would seek to co-operate in trading and any other activities in which the Community may engage.

We have described our goal as the attainment of a contractual link. Because we do not know - indeed Europe does not know - how far or how fast its experiment in integration will take it, or what form it will assume on arrival, no overall agreement can be laid in place at this time. But what can be done is to create a mechanism which will provide the means (i.e. the "link") and the obligation (i.e. "contractual") to consult and confer, and to do so with materials sufficiently pliable and elastic to permit the mechanism to adapt in future years to accommodate whatever jurisdiction the European Community from time to time assumes.

In each of the capitals I have visited I have been heartened by the willingness of governments to examine such a concept. Nowhere have I found it necessary to emphasize that Canada is not seeking preferential treatment or special advantages - for such would be contrary to the GATT - but only a guarantee of fair treatment at the hands of an economic unit rapidly becoming the most powerful in the world. In the interim since my visit to Europe last autumn, a series of exploratory talks has commenced with the object of constructing a framework within which formal negotiations will take place.

The extension in this fashion of cooperation among industrialized nations, and the creation of cooperative institutions are important functions and necessary ones. Yet ^{well designed and} however/sturdily-built, these structures will crumble away and be regarded by historians of the future with ^{the} same air of detachment now visited upon archeological ruins if they are not extended still further and ~~made~~ global in their reach and in the distribution of their benefits. Happily, this very extension is now underway. There has been a step toward redemption of promises extended on several occasions that the European Community would not submit to the temptation and false luxury of looking only inward. In recent days an historic agreement has been concluded between the community and a number of developing countries. This agreement is an admirable contribution to the resolution of the broad differences which currently exist in the attitudes of many of the developing and industrialized countries toward the international economic structure. The demands of the developing countries have been carefully formulated and powerfully articulated. They reflect a sense of frustration and anger. Those countries seek no piecemeal adjustments, but a comprehensive restructuring of all the components - fiscal, monetary, trade, transport and investment. The response of the industrialized countries can be no less well-prepared and no less comprehensive in scope. But we should be very wrong, and doing ourselves and our children a great disservice, if we regarded this process as an adversary one. We would be foolish as well, for solutions are not beyond our reach.

The human community is a complex organism linked again and again within itself and as well with the biosphere upon which it is totally dependent for life. This interdependency demands of us two functions: first, the maintenance of an equilibrium among all our activities, whatever their nature; second, an equitable distribution, worldwide, of resources and opportunities.

The proper discharge of those functions calls for more than tinkering with the present system. The processes required must be global in scope and universal in application. In their magnitude, if not in their concept, they must be new. Of their need, none can doubt.

We know in our hearts what has to be done even if we have not yet found in our minds the way it can be done.

Let us begin the search, and let us do so with boldness and with excitement, not with hesitancy and uncertainty. The past quarter century of increased political independence, increased industrial development, increased commercial trade, and increased affluence was not the product of timid men. Nor will be the accomplishments of the forthcoming period of total interdependence.

The key, as in all accomplishments of worth, lies within the scope of individual men and women. It is found in their attitudes toward others. The role of leadership today is to

encourage the embrace of a global ethic. An ethic that abhors the present imbalance in the basic human condition - an imbalance in access to health care, to a nutritious diet, to shelter, to education. An ethic that extends to all men, to all space, and through all time. An ethic that is based on confidence in one's fellow man. Confidence that with imagination and discipline the operation of the present world economic structure can be revised to reflect more accurately the needs of today and tomorrow. Confidence that those factors which have the effect of discriminating against the developing countries can be removed from the world's trading and monetary systems. Confidence that we can create a trading order which is truly universal and not confined to or favouring groups defined along geographic or linguistic or ideological or religious or any other lines. Confidence that access to liquidity for trade and for development will not be restricted by factors other than those accepted by all as necessary in order to contribute to the health of the entire world system.

- 9 -

In the calculation of this new balance we must aim for nothing less than an acceptable distribution of the world's wealth. In doing so, the inequities resulting from the accidental location of valuable geological formations should no more be overlooked than should the present unequal acquisition of technological and managerial skills. Nor should we be reluctant in encouraging those willing to help themselves. We must encourage and offer incentives to peoples who - given the opportunity - are willing to exercise self-discipline, to demonstrate tolerance, to work industriously.

The attainment of a goal of wealth distribution does not require the replacement of the present international monetary system, nor does it require a wholesale abandonment of the trading mechanisms employed with such success in the past, and which have brought unprecedented levels of prosperity to increasing numbers of persons in all countries in the world. It does require, however, imagination and ingenuity and hard work - of the kind that brought forward the recent Lomé trade, aid and cooperation agreement between the European Community and 46 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, providing, among other things, for the stabilization of the foreign exchange earnings of these 46 countries from 12 key commodities.

Of the kind that entered into the recent recommendations of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank concerning floating exchange rates, developmental assistance, extension of the decision-making process, enhancement of the role of the Special Drawing Rights, and study of the feasibility of international buffer stocks of primary products.

Of the kind that will be necessary if Britain and Canada are to discharge their proper responsibilities at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Kingston next month, and in the many other international gatherings in the forthcoming months at which economic issues will be featured.

We will find ourselves well started in this process through the simple acceptance of several self-evident propositions:

- 1) The need for continuing and intensive consultation and coordination of national economic policies.
- 2) The need for steady movement in the field of multilateral trade negotiations, and early liberalization of tariffs and non-tariff barriers in the GATT.
- 3) The need for strengthening the political direction of the International Monetary Fund and the governing structures of other international agencies.
- 4) The need to implement with vigour decisions taken at the Stockholm Environmental Conference and the World Food Conference.
- 5) The need to make progress at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and the next special session of the General Assembly on Development.

These needs are all challenges, Lord Mayor, but they should not be regarded as the gloomy prospect of avoiding doomsday. Properly met, they can be joyous opportunities permitting the introduction into the world of a dynamic equilibrium between man and nature, between man and man. The challenge is a challenge of sharing: of food, of technology, of resources, of scientific knowledge. None need do without if all will become good stewards of what we have. And to ensure that, we must concentrate not so much on what we possess but on what we are and what we are capable of becoming.

What I dare to believe is that men and women everywhere will come to understand that no individual, no government, no nation is capable of living in isolation, or of pursuing policies inconsistent with the interests - both present and future - of others. That self-respect is not self-perpetuating but depends for its existence on access to social justice. That each of us must do all in our power to extend to all persons an equal measure of human dignity - to ensure through our efforts that hope and faith in the future are not reserved for a minority of the world's population, but are available to all.

This responsibility rests on each one of us. It is not transferable. Its discharge is not conditional upon the acts or the omissions of others. It demands that we care; that we share; that we be honest.

In this global village we are all accountable.

None of us can escape the burden of our responsibility. None of us can escape the tragedy of any failure. Nor, happily, will anyone escape the benefit, the joy, the satisfaction - the freedom - which will accompany the discharge of that responsibility.





Government
Publications

Canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

AI
M
266
Date:

April 1, 1975

For Release:

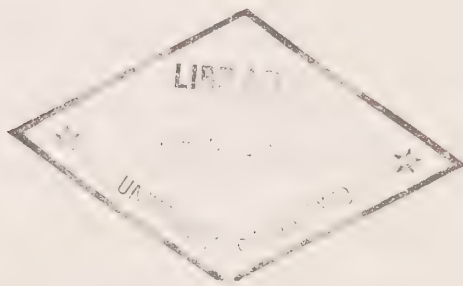
Pour Publication: Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of two new members to the Economic Council of Canada and the reappointment of three of the present members. All of these appointments are for a term of three years.

Newly appointed are: MR. CLAUDE EDWARDS of Ottawa, President of the Public Service Alliance and MR. JAMES McCAMBLY of Ottawa, Executive Secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

The members who have been reappointed are: MR. R. FRASER ELLIOTT of Montreal; MR. IAN BARCLAY of Vancouver and MAYOR GILLES LAMONTAGNE of Quebec City.

(BIOGRAPHIES ATTACHED)



MR. CLAUDE EDWARDS was born and educated in Toronto. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force in Canada, the United Kingdom and Europe during the Second World War.

In 1945 he entered the Federal Public Service and served in various capacities with the Department of Veterans Affairs until 1962 when he became President of the Civil Service Federation of Canada. He remained with the Federation, one of the organizations which later joined to form the Public Service Alliance, until 1966.

At the founding convention of the Public Service Alliance in 1966 Mr. Edwards was elected to his present position as President of the Alliance. He is now serving his third term as President.

.....

MR. JAMES A. McCAMBLY was born in 1933 in Airdrie, Alberta. He received his elementary and high school education in Calgary and he went on to learn the trade of operating heavy equipment in earth moving and craning. He received his diploma in Labour Economics from Mount Royal College in Calgary.

Mr. McCambly was employed as Business Representative and Business Manager for the International Union of Operating Engineers in Alberta from 1956 to 1970. He served as an Alderman on the Calgary City Council in 1967 and 1968. In 1971 he was selected as Executive Secretary, Ottawa, of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, which includes the authority of Director for Canada. He is also Executive Secretary to the Advisory Board for the Building Trades in Canada.

- 1 -

IAN ANDREW BARCLAY was born in Montreal in 1921. He received his B.C.L. from McGill University in 1948 and in 1949 his Masters in Public Administration from Harvard University.

He was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1948 and practiced law with the firm Scott, Huggesen, MacKlater, Chisholm and Hyde. He subsequently entered commerce and joined the Sheraton Hotels Ltd., as Director of Industrial Relations.

In 1962 Mr. Barclay joined B.C. Forest Products Ltd., as Vice-President and Secretary. In 1968 he was named to his present position as Director of B.C. Forest Products Ltd.

.....

MR. R. FRASER ELLIOTT was born in Ottawa in 1921. He attended Queen's University where he was awarded his Bachelor of Commerce degree. He continued his studies at Osgoode Hall Law School and went on to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration where he received his M.B.A. He was called to the Bar in Ontario in 1946 and in Quebec in 1948.

Mr. Elliott is a partner in the firms Stikeman, Elliott, Tamaki, Mercier and Robb, Barristers and Solicitors, Montreal and Stikeman, Elliott, Robarts and Bowman, Barristers and Solicitors, Toronto.

.

MAYOR GILLES LAMONTAGNE was born in Montreal in 1919. He received his B.A. in 1939 from the University of Montreal.

He was first elected Mayor of Quebec City in 1965 and he is now serving his third term in that position. In 1970 he was elected President of the council of the Quebec Urban Community.

Mayor Lamontagne is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Association of Mayors and Municipalities and ex-President of the Rotary Club.





Communiqué
Publication

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

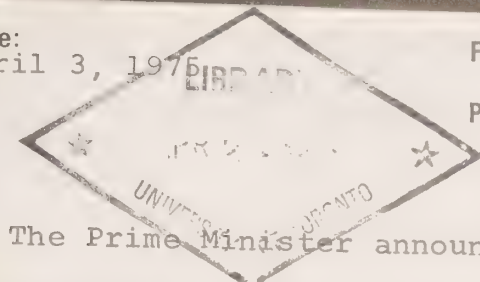
COMMUNIQUE

Date:

April 3, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today that the Cabinet has approved the appointment by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation of MR. A.W. JOHNSON as Executive Vice-President of the Corporation, effective July 1, 1975.

Mr. Laurent Picard, President of the C.B.C., has already indicated that he will not be staying with the Corporation beyond his present mandate and it is the intention of the Government that Mr. Johnson succeed him as President when the position becomes vacant.

- - - - -

ALBERT WESLEY JOHNSON was born in Insinger, Saskatchewan, in 1923. He received his B.A. in Political Science and History at the University of Saskatchewan in 1942 and his M.A. in Public Administration at the University of Toronto in 1945. He completed his M.P.A. at Harvard University in 1950 and his Ph.D. in Political Economy at Harvard in 1963. He was Littauer Fellow at Harvard 1949-50 and 1957-58.

Mr. Johnson joined the Government of Saskatchewan in 1946 as Administrative Analyst with the Budget Bureau. In 1949 he was made Director of the Administrative Management Division of the Budget Bureau. In 1952 he was appointed Deputy Provincial Treasurer with the Government of Saskatchewan and Secretary of the Treasury Board.

He entered the Federal Public Service in 1964 as Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance and remained in that position until 1968 when he was appointed Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister on the Constitution. In 1970 Mr. Johnson was named Secretary of the Treasury Board. He was appointed to his present position as Deputy Minister of Welfare in February, 1973.

Mr. Johnson is the author of a number of articles and papers on finance, planning, budgeting, Federal-Provincial fiscal and constitutional matters, and the broad field of public relations.

Mr. Johnson is married and has four children.

Canada

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER



CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Governing
Publication

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

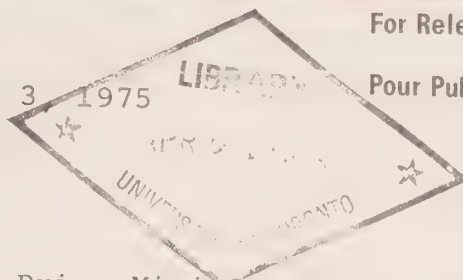
CAI
PM
PEG
Date:

April 3 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. G.M. MacNABB as Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Mr. MacNabb, presently Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, is replacing Mr. Thomas Shoyama who was recently appointed Deputy Minister of Finance.

- - - - -

GORDON M. MacNABB was born in Almonte, Ontario in 1931. He received his B.Sc. in Civil Engineering from Queen's University in 1954.

Mr. MacNabb joined the Water Resources Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, as an engineer, in 1954 and stayed with that Branch until 1967. In 1966 the Water Resources Branch was transferred to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

In 1967 he was named Assistant Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and in 1973 he was named to his present position as Senior Assistant Deputy Minister.

Mr. MacNabb is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, President of Uranium Canada Ltd., and Chairman of the Canadian National Committee, World Energy Conference.

CAI
PM
- R66

Canada



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

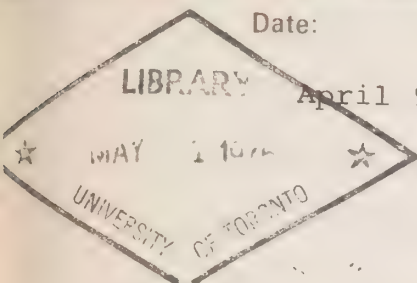
Date:

For Release:

April 9, 1975.

Pour Publication: 9:45 A.M. EMBARGO

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



OPENING STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
AT FIRST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE
OTTAWA, APRIL 9, 1975

(Text)

For more than a year now, one after another, the major countries of the world have been sliding into recession.

The last time most of the industrial countries went through an economic slowdown was about five years ago. That was followed by a general upsurge in economic activity, the peak of which was reached in the world-wide inflationary boom of 1973.

That boom, too, is now history, and the economic cycle is again on the downswing. In some countries it appears probable that the low point in the cycle still lies some months ahead. In others, the slowdown has already gone about as far as it seems likely to go. It is clear that for some of our main trading partners -- the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom -- economic activity will reach unusually depressed levels before it turns up, in part because of the much higher cost of imported oil.

- 2 -

Most observers are now of the view that in North America the upturn cannot be very far away. Even with production rising again, however, it will likely take some time for unemployment to level out and start to decline. Compared with the situation at the beginning of the decade the main difference is that, now, inflation is everywhere more severe and deep-seated, and the uncertainties caused by inflation may well delay and weaken the upturn.

In most countries the slowdown began much earlier and has gone considerably further than in Canada. As recently as last summer the level of production in this country was still at an all-time high and employment was continuing to expand. Since the end of the summer, however, production has turned downwards and unemployment has been rising. By March of this year Canada's unemployment rate, though still well below the rate of 8.7 per cent recorded in the United States, had reached a figure of 7.2 per cent of the labour force.

(Translation)

Some sectors and regions of our economy have been much more affected than others. Canadian producers of automobiles and parts have had to contend with sagging sales for more than a year, first in the United States and more recently in Canada.

The impact of softening markets abroad is now being felt by a growing number of our other export industries. Construction of new housing, which had been very strong for some years, has fallen far below the exceptionally high levels reached only a year ago.

But there are areas of continuing strength in the economy. One of these areas has been business spending on new facilities and equipment, particularly in the field of energy. In the Prairie Provinces income and employment have been exceptionally strong.

Further support for the economy is being provided by the expansionary thrust of last November's budget and by the substantially lower interest rates that have emerged since monetary policy shifted last autumn. No country in the world adjusted its policies more promptly in the face of its changing economic prospects than we did in Canada.

Within limits, policy measures of this kind cannot fail to be helpful in our present economic circumstances. It may well be that further action along these lines will be required and if so we will not hesitate to take it. The timing, scale and direction of such measures must suit the circumstances.

There are limits to what such policies can achieve, however -- limits both of prudence and practicability -- and it is very important that the people of Canada should realize it. The injection by the federal authorities of ever-increasing amounts of money and credit into the Canadian economy could not by itself bring any quick or easy solution to our present

difficulties. Good levels of economic activity in Canada are unlikely to be restored unless and until economic activity is once again on the road to recovery in the United States and in other important markets for Canadian exports. This is a simple fact of life for a country like Canada that relies heavily on foreign trade. We can't keep the auto workers of central Canada or the loggers of B.C. busy by means of public works or LIP projects.

(Text)

If we try to ignore all this -- if we go overboard in an attempt to spend our way into prosperity -- the consequences are predictable.

One consequence would be to perpetuate, and almost certainly to escalate further, the wide open race for higher money incomes that is already inflating our costs of production at such an alarming rate. Spending would go up and incomes would go up, but prices would also go up. The more costs and prices went up, the smaller would be the resulting boost to production and employment in Canada, and the greater would be the handicap to Canadians in competing with foreign suppliers both in export markets and here at home.

Partly because economic activity in Canada has not weakened as much as it has in most other countries, our imports have recently come to exceed our exports by a substantial margin. World prices for many of the commodities we export

are now softening. Meanwhile our industries are facing increases in their wage settlements that are twice the size of those being made in the United States.

It is true that in a world as inter-dependent as the one we live in, no one country by its own unaided efforts can achieve more than limited success in breaking out of this cycle but it is also true that there are many constructive things that Canadians can do.

If we really want to come out of this current period of rising unemployment and rising costs and prices into a period of steadier growth and moderating inflation, there is quite a lot we can do to make this happen. But it will take more patience and self-discipline than our society has been able to muster in similar situations in the past. This is why the government launched and is conducting consultations with representatives of all the main groups in our society. We are seeking to establish through these discussions reasonable and practical objectives for prices and incomes and to reach a consensus that moderation should be exercised by all in a concerted effort to achieve those objectives.

In the government's view, this national effort is of the greatest importance. If we can successfully work together in this way, then we shall have afforded ourselves greater scope for dealing with other forces that are restraining the growth of production and employment. We have

- ' -

been encouraged by the consultations we have had and accordingly we are now entering upon a second round of discussions which will bring these crucial matters into sharper focus. We hope that every Canadian will be prepared to accept and co-operate in the measures of self-discipline that will be necessary if this great national effort is to succeed.

(Translation)

While the economic problems that face us will not yield readily to quick solution by government action, and while moderation must be an important factor in working our way out, we must do whatever we can to tackle special problems of abuse or excess. I have particularly in mind excesses by organizations that have a strong position to impose prices or other arrangements that are in their own interest at an unfair cost to the rest of the community. We must act effectively to curb price-fixing and profiteering wherever they occur. The exploitation of the scarcity of urban land is another problem requiring further attention. These are only examples. Our institutions and methods of operation should not lend themselves to exploitation by those who will not exercise moderation.

Among the institutions that we must be prepared to look at frankly is collective bargaining. Time after time, failure by management

and labour to reach agreement brings some part of our economy to a stop: the Port of Vancouver one week, the St. Lawrence ports the next; the air lines, the construction industry, the postal service -- and even the schools and hospitals. Figures released by the International Labour Office indicate that, in the last ten years, we in Canada have lost the second highest number of days of work through labour stoppages among all the industrialized countries of the world. It is a record that must cause us to ask what is wrong.

We are not the only country with free collective bargaining, so our problems are not a necessary result of that system. What is wrong? Is it our structures for collective bargaining? Is it the way we handle negotiations? Is it an undue degree of unreasonableness on one side or the other -- or on both? Such constant stoppages dislocate our economy and diminish our productivity. Moreover, we are not getting, as a result of all these stoppages, a less inflationary pattern of settlements. Our settlements are now much higher than in the U.S. They thus are limiting our capacity to compete in the world.

(Text)

Both the federal and provincial governments have jurisdictions in labour matters. All our governments are major public service employers. We, in each of our governments, must look at the problem of collective bargaining both as legislators and as employers. The private sector, both employers and workers must also look at it. Is everything possible being done to avoid unnecessary dislocations? All of us have much to lose if free collective bargaining falls into disrepute. Collective bargaining is a vital part of our free economy and free society, but it will not remain as free if it cannot be made less destructive than it is in Canada today.

It is against this difficult economic and social background that we have to consider the important question of future prices for oil and natural gas.

Through the latter part of 1973 and the first months of 1974, the world was confronted by a crisis of rising oil prices. Within a few short months, the OPEC countries which produce much of the world's petroleum had increased the price of crude oil four times over. Most countries in the world were in serious trouble finding the money to pay for the oil they needed. They are still in trouble. Much of the recession in the world today can be traced to this sudden upward change in the price of this basic commodity.

We in Canada were fortunate in 1974 to be producing enough oil to cover our own needs. We were exporting large quantities to the United States from our oil fields in the west and importing similar quantities to serve eastern Canada. We were able to charge higher prices for our exports to cover the higher prices we had to pay for our imports. Thus we were able to keep the price of oil in Canada at a very low level. On the surface then, Canadians were hardly disturbed by the crisis in the world. The problem was and is, however, that our supplies of cheaper

crude oil are limited. Over the next few years we will have to import more and more crude oil to fill our needs. We will become more and more dependent on what other countries overseas may do in controlling the price and even restricting the amount for sale.

We recognized a year ago that some increase in price was essential to encourage exploration for and development of oil reserves in Canada. We recognized too that the producing provinces were entitled to a reasonable price for their product which was by then selling at much higher prices in the markets of the world. We First Ministers were able to reach agreement last March that a price for crude oil in Canada of \$6.50 at the well head, plus transportation costs, should prevail for a period of 15 months. At that time the world price was about \$10.50. Our agreement spared Canadians most of the sudden shock that hit other countries. The producing provinces made this possible, by accepting much less than the international price for their oil, a contribution to every Canadian consumer which is all the more important when we recognize that the supplies of low cost oil are diminishing rapidly.

(Translation)

Today, as the period of our current agreement draws to a close, we meet to consider what should be done about the price of oil. Over the past year, the price which we have to pay for our imports has risen further, from \$10.50 to something over \$12.00. No one can be sure what will happen to that price. It may rise a little further still.

It may come down somewhat. Or, it might be tied to prices of food and other things the oil exporting countries buy. But, for this year, it seems likely that the international price will not change very much from its present level.

We must also take into account that our own oil supply situation is much less favourable than we thought it was a year ago. Those who are in the best position to know, now tell us our production, which has already begun to decline, will go on declining for five or ten years at least, while our needs grow larger all the time. We will have to reduce our exports to the United States and increase our dependence on imports from overseas. We have now found out, as everyone knows, that the extraction of oil from our huge reserves in the oil sands will be much more difficult and more costly than we had all expected a year ago. Production from the big Syncrude project will cost much more than the price we now pay for crude oil in Canada. We don't know yet just when or by whom the next oil sands project will be started. Meanwhile, we have not had big discoveries of oil in the Arctic or offshore and the estimates of cost of exploration and development have risen sharply. We are not as lucky as we thought we were last year.

(Text)

We cannot expect those who search for oil -- whether they be Canadians or others -- to look for it and develop it in Canada if our prices are

far below those in other countries. We cannot go on year after year being extravagant in our use of oil far beyond what almost every other country in the world consumes -- mainly because it is being sold cheaply in Canada, a lot cheaper than elsewhere and a lot cheaper than our future supplies will cost. We cannot expect Alberta and Saskatchewan to go on year after year selling their oil to Canadians at a price which is far below what they could get by exporting it.

So my colleagues in the government and I have come reluctantly to believe that the price of oil in Canada must go up -- up towards the world price. It need not go all the way up. We should watch what happens to the world price and decide from year to year what we should do. But the price for the year beginning in July will have to be higher than it is now. How much higher we should discuss. Whatever is done about oil will also affect the price of natural gas. Gas and oil prices must be related and become competitive. The past year's experience has pointed up the need for higher gas prices to the producers in order to stimulate exploration and development.

In looking towards increased prices for oil and gas, however, we all have to bear in mind that any increases will add to the cost of living and have unpleasant consequences on the economy. The higher the increases, the worse the impact on the pocket book of most Canadians and on the economy generally. For increases will make it harder to maintain production in other industries and to support the level of employment -- because the extra money that consumers would have to pay

for oil and gas would have to be diverted from buying other things. To find, in all of this, the price levels which will be a good Canadian solution, will require all our wisdom.

Each of us around this table today will have a viewpoint to express on the major questions before us. Many perspectives will be presented from different parts of the country. Many of the views put forward will be in conflict with each other. This is to be expected for the people of Canada have elected us to express such views and to express them to the best of our ability. But I am certain that every Canadian not only expects us to work for the welfare of each individual, but for the collective good of all. He expects us to seek solutions to our problems in a spirit of reconciliation and agreement. Whether we are looking for ways to improve the economy of Canada or seeking solutions to the complex questions of oil and gas pricing, each of us here has an important contribution to make and a responsibility to bear. The people of Canada expect much from us and I am sure that, together, we will fulfil their expectations.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

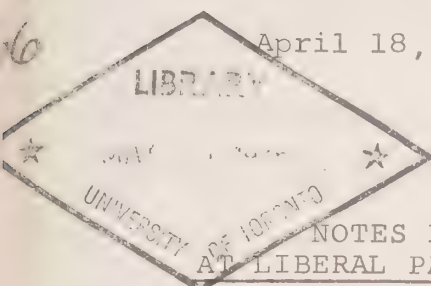
For Release:

Pour Publication:

April 18, 1975.

8:30 P.M. EST.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY



NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
AT LIBERAL PARTY DINNER, TORONTO, APRIL 18, 1975

(Text)

I am sure it is difficult, even for those of you who have lived here all your lives, to keep up with the rapid growth which has changed the face of Toronto so strikingly in a single generation.

The personal opportunities and quality of life which Toronto represents have resulted in a doubling of the city's population in the space of twenty years. Such a phenomenal rate of growth has further reinforced Toronto's pre-eminent status as a centre of commerce and industry, since fully one-third of Canada's purchasing power now lies within a hundred-miles radius of where you sit.

Many of these people were part of the post-war waves of immigrants who brought with them a variety and vitality of culture and lifestyles, to which Toronto was unaccustomed, and to which she is still adjusting.

Accompanying this breakout from the patterns of the past has been a proliferation of theatres, markets, museums and interesting restaurants that have helped to make Toronto one of the most civilized and liveable cities on the face of the earth.

I suppose, not so long ago, a Torontonians' idea of a good time was a weekend in Buffalo. Now, despite the problems which result from growth, we see busloads of Americans coming here from cities near the border for a brief visit -- giving as

their reason the desire to sample life in an exciting city which lives on a human scale, where women can be out at night without fear, where the air is cleaner and the people friendlier than they are back home.

You have been far more successful than most other cities in North America in controlling suburban development, in preserving or restoring the dignity and vitality of neighborhoods close to the downtown area, in reversing the flight to the suburbs which has weakened the heart of so many urban communities.

Yet only a fool would deny that the pace of Toronto's growth has produced social and economic problems of increasing gravity and concern to its citizens.

What was seen as progress only a few short years ago is now seen as a threat to those human values which progress was meant to enhance.

It is obvious, for example, that the supply of decent moderately priced housing has failed to keep pace with demand; and that this failure has caused personal crises for large numbers of young and growing families. I do not believe that everyone has a right to own a single-family home in Forest Hill Village. Nor do I believe that governments have any special duty to further the dreams of those who have decided that getting such a home will be their main goal in life.

But I do believe that every family has a basic human right to a decent place to live --- and at a cost which people can afford, whatever their income may be.

That is why, even at a time when the federal government is limiting the rate of increase in its spending, we are increasing significantly the amount of money we are spending on housing for low and middle-income families.

Through land-assembly and neighbourhood improvement projects, through subsidized mortgages to individuals and incentives to builders, through social housing projects and income tax shelters for people saving for a home --- through all these measures we are trying to make it possible for every Canadian family to have a decent place to live. Our goal is not a single-family house for everyone, but a good home for everyone --- a place where old people can enjoy lives of dignity and reasonable comfort, where families can live and grow in a healthy and secure environment.

The housing problem here in Metro is but one result of the irresistible attraction, which has lured tens of thousands of Canadians and immigrants to Toronto every year, and strained to capacity the city's economic and social resources.

People who live here are becoming more fearful of over-crowding, and of the social tensions which result. They fear the impact of the rising cost of urban living. They fear the dehumanizing crunch of congestion, of noise, of pollution, of proliferating commercial and industrial development.

Many cry out that it is time to slow down the pace of growth, or stop it altogether --- that Toronto has enough skyscrapers, enough industries, traffic and taxes --- enough people. And they sometimes feel their cry has as much impact as a whisper in the wind.

There are some, perhaps, who have thrown in the towel, who have decided that no one is in control, that the magnitude and complexity of our problems has led to a paralysis of leadership --- that the mindless dynamism of growth has overcome the regulating capacity of the human society it was meant to serve.

Obviously, I do not share the pessimism inherent in such an abject surrender to blind and irrational forces. If I did, I would escape with my family to some wilderness retreat, where the serenity of nature would insulate us, at least temporarily, from the noise and conflict of a troubled world hurtling towards degradation and despair.

I believe, as do my Cabinet colleagues and all others whose minds have been formed by the optimism and confidence essential to liberalism, I believe that men and women of goodwill and intelligence, working together with a common purpose and shared strength, can shape the future of their communities, their country and their world.

The first task is to identify the goal --- to decide what kind of city, what kind of country we want to help create for ourselves and our children.

This task demands an awareness that we and the people around us are undergoing a rapid change in our value system. We are no longer convinced that bigger is necessarily better, that poverty is an unavoidable fact of life, that nature is an enemy to be conquered. We are no longer convinced that a higher salary is more important than family life, that human beings can live comfortably in isolation from each other, or that a new factory is necessarily more important than the productive land which it will sterilize.

The revolution of values evident in Canada today is profoundly significant for our future. It affects each of us differently, perhaps, but all of us profoundly.

Some who are in a position to exercise personal options have voted with their feet, as it were, to reject what used to be commonly accepted. It is no longer rare, for example, to know of young married couples from Toronto who have abandoned the big city in favor of life in a smaller community, in favor of a lifestyle which encourages family living, community involvement, and rapport with nature.

It is no longer rare for employees of national corporations to turn down a transfer from Halifax or Regina to Vancouver or Toronto, even at the cost of financial gain and career advancement. Such decisions no longer astonish us because we have come to realize that there are things in life more important than a more prestigious title or a higher tax bracket.

Some, of course, will not opt for life in a smaller community. Some are attracted to the excitement of the big city. They want to be where the action is. Their pulse is in tune with the throb of life in the metropolis. Others have, over the years, built lives for themselves in the city which they do not want to change. They have grown with the city, drawn nourishment from its cultural, economic and human resources. They are proud of their community, have no desire to leave it, but have a great desire to protect their lifestyles against the encroaching pressures of urban growth.

In my opinion, it is very significant and very hopeful that the revolution of values to which I have alluded is not a divisive movement among Canadians. It is a unifying movement.

When Toronto tries to limit its industrial development, and Alberta --- or Northern Ontario, for that matter --- tries to diversify its economy through an expansion of its secondary manufacturing capacity, they are working together, not at cross purposes as was so often the case in the past.

When Ontario and Alberta and the Government of Canada invest jointly in the development of the tar sands, we are declaring that co-operation is better than confrontation.

When Toronto tries to limit its population growth, and Nova Scotia tries to provide more career opportunities to keep young people at home, they are working together, and thus supporting each other and increasing the probability that each will succeed.

We have, as a nation, become increasingly aware that our lives and our decisions are more interdependent than ever before. For the first time we are seeing clearly that building a better quality of life in one city or one region of Canada can improve the lives of people in other parts of this great country.

Within that awareness lies the potential for creating in Canada a strength and unity of purpose which we have never known before.

Canadians rightly look to their federal government for leadership in shaping national policies which will capitalize upon our unprecedented opportunities for working together toward compatible goals.

That is why we are working toward a better national transportation system, which will help us achieve our regional and urban goals. That is why we are creating a national industrial strategy, without which the destructive inter-provincial competition of the past will continue to pit Canadians against each other.

Our energy policy is directed toward the more rational sharing, use and conservation of resources in every part of Canada, not only so that every Canadian will have enough energy at reasonable cost, but also so that we will act as partners with nature and as prudent stewards of our children's inheritance.

The new federalism which I am describing --- the active realization that in co-ordinated effort toward separate but compatible goals lies the best hope for the future of Canada --- this federalism demands a new level of co-operation and mutual respect in federal-provincial relations, in the life of Parliament and in a citizen's contact with all levels of government.

Those of you who followed the First Ministers' Conference on television or in the press last week saw a good demonstration of the variety of priorities and opinions which Canadians from different parts of the country can bring to bear upon a single issue, the supply and price of energy.

Some provinces support a higher price for oil and natural gas. Some support a price increase for one, but not the other. Some oppose any price increase at all at this time.

Some premiers believe the search for new oil should be left to private enterprise, while others seek a greater involvement for governments.

Some stress Canada's dependence upon fossil fuels, while others emphasize Canada's need to develop alternative energy sources, such as nuclear power plants, hydro resources, coal, tidal power or solar energy.

Some premiers cite the need for greater production, others the need for greater conservation. Some stress the rights of the producer, others the problems of the consumer.

It was obvious and understandable that each premier came to that conference looking for the best possible deal for his own province. It was equally obvious that the provinces, if left to themselves, would never reach a negotiated settlement of this vital and contentious issue.

That is the best argument I can think of for the existence of a strong federal government, responsible not to one province or one region, but to every province and all regions, responsible for the overall national interest.

(Translation)

The conference has been judged a failure by some people because we did not reach a new pricing agreement. Such people fail to take into account a number of considerations: first, that there is ample time to reach a new accord before the current agreement expires; secondly, that significant movement toward a consensus took place during the hours we spent around the conference table --- a movement which will undoubtedly continue during consultations in the coming weeks; and thirdly, that our common preference for a negotiated settlement, rather than an imposed solution, is in itself a sign of the good health of our confederation.

(Text)

I have heard it said that these federal-provincial conferences are a waste of time --- that, in the case of energy, the federal government should have simply waited to receive the pricing powers now being debated in Parliament, and then impose whatever price we think is right. It has been suggested that these conferences provide nothing more than a public platform from which politicians can make a well-publicized pitch to the folks back home.

To those who advocate government by decree rather than by consensus, I want to put on the record once again my own commitment to the healthy process of consultation and negotiation between the federal and provincial governments, however arduous and time-consuming that process may be.

If the federalism of which I have spoken, a new spirit of co-operation among governments in Canada, is to succeed, it will be because each government chose consultation over confrontation, compromise over rigidity, fairness over self-interest, and Canada over any of its parts.

Crucial to the success of the new federalism is an effective answer to the question: "Where shall our people live, and in what numbers?"

Without a better distribution of people in Canada, without greater balance in the sharing of economic opportunity, without greater justice in the distribution of wealth, we shall be condemned to a fractured national existence --- without planning or control, without purpose, without hope for many people.

That is why the federal government is asking you to take an active interest in the debate we have launched on immigration and demographic growth.

Do you want limits placed on the population of Toronto? Tell us what you think its optimum size should be.

If you want controls on your growth, tell us what methods you think might be effective. It is obvious, for example, that you cannot build a wall around Toronto and tell other people to keep out. Are you prepared to accept a national industrial policy which will discourage growth in Toronto and other large urban centres, in favor of greater growth in other places? Tell us. We want to know.

The task of government is not only to respond to emerging values, not only to respond to your answers to the questions I have posed about the long-term future. Our task is also to respond to more immediate challenges in ways which will solve present problems without restricting future options.

The Pickering Airport decision is a case in point. It has all the elements of the classic struggles which have taken place among competing interests in Canada throughout our history. We saw people in an urban area pitting their interests against those in a semi-rural area --- the traveller against the permanent resident --- the split jurisdiction of federal, provincial and municipal governments --- the national interest against many people's personal interest.

Our decision to proceed with a minimal, one-runway international airport at Pickering, while halting further expansion at Malton was complex, difficult and humanly painful. But I believe it was the right decision.

Let me explain our reasoning. Given the very strong evidence of the need for increased airport capacity, and given the fact that a refusal to respond to that need would severely limit your options for social and economic development, the basic choice was whether to provide that increased capacity at Malton or Pickering.

The Pickering site, we decided, is most consistent with the emerging federal transportation policy, which is designed to attract passengers away from private automobiles and toward common carriers.

In other words, if more Canadians travelled by air between cities, rather than by road, we would conserve fuel, reduce accidents and pollution, cut down on the need for expensive highway improvements, and promote better land use. But if we succeeded in persuading people to fly rather than drive, our very success might stimulate demand for air service beyond the present or potential capacity of the Malton Airport. Air transportation is very efficient for long-haul passengers, and is the only effective way of bringing Canada's far-flung regions together. As I have said, the pivotal role of Toronto in the Canadian economic fabric results in Toronto being a hub of aviation activity. Improved surface transportation services on short-haul, high-density routes --- such as high speed rail services to Montreal --- are an important and potentially competitive alternate service to air transportation between the two cities. However, there are no such effective competing services to air transportation, for the long haul. Indeed, if a policy of limiting the future rate of growth in Toronto, and encouraging growth in other centres and other regions of the country were to succeed, it would mean that air transportation requirements would increase, because of the broader distribution of the population throughout the nation.

The limited development of Pickering is not only the best solution to the noise pollution problem, but it also entails the least expenditure of public funds now, at a time when everyone feels government spending should be limited. It provides for the minimum necessary construction in the short term, the least possible commitment of agricultural land, and offers the greatest flexibility for future choices.

I know that our decision is bitterly opposed by people who will be moved from their homes, perhaps from their communities, certainly from a way of life they cherished in a place they wanted to live. I ask those people to try to understand

the choice we faced --- a terrible, unwelcome but necessary choice between disrupting the lives of some 61,000 people in western Toronto by 1981, or some 2,000 at Pickering.

It was a choice no one wants to make; but governments are elected to make choices. They cannot pass the buck. They can only try to secure the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

We are not constructing at Pickering a potentially wasteful monstrosity which might far exceed the future requirements of the regional economy and the travelling public. We have said we will build an airport large enough to respond to a public need which has been clearly identified, and no larger.

We have said we will examine the need again in a few years, and if it becomes clear that no further expansion is required, then none will be provided.

But for the present, we had to make a decision, a tough decision, and we made it.

When you come right down to it, making choices is what government and citizenship is all about. Making wise and prudent choices is the mark of a mature country, just as it is the mark of a mature person.

The federal government is asking Canadians to make some mature choices now, so that the future might be better for ourselves and our children.

For example, the government has now entered the second phase of a process of consultation with the major groups in our society, seeking to achieve voluntary agreement on the kind of co-operation we think is necessary to control inflation. If I ask you whether you would like to co-operate in combatting the rising cost of living, you would undoubtedly say yes. But if your agreement is serious and mature, it implies a willingness to take the consequences --- to impose reasonable limits upon your personal demands upon the nation's wealth.

It means a willingness to accept an increase in your wage or salary which is closely related to the increase in the cost of living. It means a willingness to sell your products or services at a price related to your increasing costs, rather than whatever the market will bear.

If you decide that energy conservation is in the nation's best interest, then your decision implies a willingness to do your part, to be less wasteful of energy in your home, your office or factory, your method of transportation.

If you agree that Canada should share more of its food and resources with poorer nations, then you should be willing to be more careful about your share of the food which Canadians discard as garbage every day. Perhaps you should be willing to pay for the re-cycling of waste materials, and pay to find new methods of re-using so many of the things which we use once and then bury in the ground forever.

To agree in principle that a certain course of action is desirable for your community or your country, but to expect that the government or someone other than yourself should do the necessary work or make the necessary sacrifices, is the mark of an immature person.

Canada needs right now a greater degree of maturity and far-sighted wisdom among all its citizens than we have ever needed before. For all of us, it is a time to choose, a time to work together to translate our choices into a better future for Canada and for the world.

CHA
PH
-P66



Gover...
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

LIBRARY

Date: April 22, 1975

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER
HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA. APRIL 22, 1975

Royal Commission on Concentration of Corporate Power

In the last several years, Canadians have seen an increasing number of changes in corporate organization in Canada through acquisitions, amalgamations, and mergers, as well as through growth in the size and activity of many corporations.

In a growing economy, it is natural that participating corporations will grow in size, strength, and capability, and this is also desirable. It is always, however, necessary to ensure that while maintaining flexibility in Canadian corporate activity so that business can continue to meet the changing challenges of domestic and international commerce, nonetheless, the dynamics of change in corporate life are contained within the needs of the public interest. Concentrations of corporate power in Canada must not be allowed to take place, where the result would be injury to the fair operation of our capital and financial marketplace. The availability of the resources necessary to Canadians as a whole to continue to participate in an expanding and successful economy is of fundamental importance to Canadian society.

With current activities suggesting that further large-scale concentration of corporate power in Canada may be taking place, particularly in relation to conglomerate enterprises, the Government has decided that it is necessary at this time to inquire into whether and to what extent such concentrations of corporate power confer sufficient social and economic benefit to Canadian society as to be in the public interest. The Government considers these questions to be serious and to require prompt examination, including whether existing legislation and planned amendments to the Combines Investigation Act are sufficiently comprehensive to ensure protection of the public interest where concentrations of corporate power take place which do not appear to protect the public interest.

The Government is, therefore, today appointing a Royal Commission, under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate the economic and social implications for the public interest of major concentrations of corporate power in Canada and to make recommendations as to safeguards that may be required to protect the public interest in the presence of such concentrations. The Commission is being instructed to report with all reasonable dispatch.

Mr. Robert Bryce, a former Secretary to the Cabinet and a former Deputy Minister of Finance, and, recently, an Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, is being appointed Chairman of the Commission. Two other commissioners will be named shortly.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: April 22, 1975

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today a number of appointments affecting the senior level of the Public Service.

MR. SYLVAIN CLOUTIER, presently Deputy Minister of National Defence, has been named Deputy Minister of Transport.

MR. O.G. STONER has been appointed Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Mr. Stoner is now Deputy Minister of Transport.

MR. J.A. MACDONALD, presently Deputy Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Export Development Corporation.

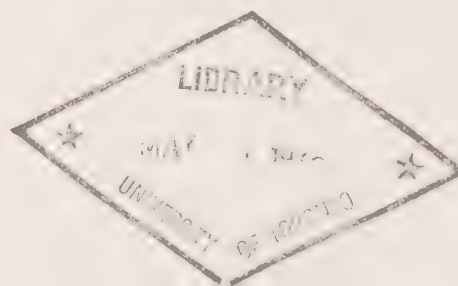
MR. JEAN BOUCHER, presently Under Secretary of State, has been named Deputy Minister of Public Works.

MR. JEAN LUPIEN, has been named Deputy Minister of Health. Mr. Lupien is now Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of the Environment.

MR. W.B. BRITTAIN, presently Assistant Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs.

Mr. Lupien's and Mr. Brittain's appointments are effective immediately, the others are effective May 1.

(BIOGRAPHIES ARE ATTACHED)



SYLVAIN CLOUTIER was born November 4, 1929 in Trois-Rivières, Quebec. He received his B.A. in Arts and Philosophy from the University of Ottawa in 1949. He continued his education at the University of Montreal where he earned his Master's degree in Commerce and in 1955, he received his M.A. from the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

Mr. Cloutier joined the Civil Service in 1953 as an assessor with the Department of National Revenue. He became a management analyst with the Civil Service Commission in 1956 and in 1960 was appointed Director of the Administrative Services in the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, Department of Finance. In 1963 he was named Associate Secretary of the Preparatory Committee on Collective Bargaining in the Public Service; he also held the position of Assistant Director in the special bureau established in the fall of 1964 to undertake the classification revision of the Public Service.

In 1965 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Public Service Commission and from July, 1967, until February, 1970, he served as a Deputy Secretary to the Treasury Board. In March, 1970 he was appointed Deputy Minister of National Revenue. He took up his present position as Deputy Minister of National Defence in September, 1971.

Mr. Cloutier is married and has two children.

O.G. STONER, born in London, Ontario in 1922, was educated at the University of Western Ontario, 1938-41, and Queen's University, 1945-47.

He served in the Armed Forces from 1941-45 in the Canadian Armoured Corps in Northwest Europe. He was awarded mention in dispatches in 1944, and was discharged in 1945 with the rank of Major.

Mr. Stoner entered Federal Government service in 1947 in the Department of External Affairs. He served in Paris from 1950 to 1954, and was Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires at the Brussels Embassy from 1956 to 1959. He represented Canadian interests with the European Economic Community Headquarters during this period. From 1959 to 1964, he was in charge of Economic Affairs in the Department of External Affairs.

In 1964, Mr. Stoner was appointed Senior Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet with special responsibility for economic matters. During this period, he was Secretary of the Cabinet Committee on Transportation and Communications, and served as Chairman of the Inter-departmental Committee studying expansion of the Seaway. Mr. Stoner was also one of the principal negotiators of the major revision of the U.S.-Canada Bilateral Air Agreement in 1965-66.

He was Acting Secretary to the Cabinet and Acting Clerk of the Privy Council from August 1967 until June 1968 during the absence of Mr. R.G. Robertson at Laval University. Mr. Stoner was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet and Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council in June 1968, with particular responsibility for the operations of the Cabinet and the new Cabinet Committee structure established by the Prime Minister shortly after he took office.

In February, 1969, Mr. Stoner was named Deputy Minister of Transport.

JOHN ALLAN MACDONALD was born in Ottawa, August 23, 1921, he received his early education in that city.

At the outbreak of war, Mr. MacDonald joined the Canadian Army and served in Canada and the United Kingdom.

In 1947 he graduated from McGill University with a Bachelor of Arts degree (Honours) in Economics and took a position with the Industrial Development Bank in Montreal.

In 1949 he joined the Economic Policy Division of the Department of Finance where he remained until his appointment to the National Defence College in Kingston in 1954, after which he joined the staff of the Treasury Board to work on defence budget problems.

He was appointed Director of the Defence, Works and Contracts Division of the Board in 1958, and two years later was named Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Board where he was responsible for the work of the Board outside the personnel policy field.

In January 1963, Mr. MacDonald was seconded to be Assistant Deputy Head of the Bureau of Government Organization the task force set up to study the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization.

Mr. MacDonald was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister (National Resources) of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources on January 13, 1964, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of the reorganized department on January 1, 1966, and Deputy Minister on March 1, 1968. He was named to his present position as Deputy Minister of Public Works in January 1970.

JEAN BOUCHER was born in Quebec City, May 9, 1919. He was educated at Garnier College and Laval University, graduating in Law and Social Sciences. He was called to the Quebec Bar in 1943. He continued his studies at Chicago University from 1944-46, doing post-graduate work in public administration.

From 1946 to 1950 Mr. Boucher was a lecturer in Political Science at Laval University. In 1950 he joined the Department of Citizenship and Immigration as Assistant to the Deputy Minister, and from 1957 to 1963 he was Director of Citizenship. In 1963 he became a Commissioner with the Civil Service Commission and, in 1965 he was appointed Director of the Canada Council.

In January, 1970 Mr. Boucher was named Deputy Minister of Supply and in June of the same year he was appointed Queen's Printer. He was named to his present position as Under Secretary of State in March, 1973.

Mr. Boucher has served as head or alternate head of the Canadian Delegations at several International Conferences of the International Refugee Organization, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the U.N. Economic and Social Council, the U.N. Conference on Statelessness and the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. From 1953 to 1957 Mr. Boucher was a member of the Council of the Northwest Territories. He is a Board member of various scientific and educational organizations, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

JEAN LUPIEN was born in Montreal in 1922. He received his honours B.A. in philosophy from the University of Ottawa in 1943 and he continued on to do graduate work there in Political Science. He studied Law at McGill University in Montreal.

Mr. Lupien joined CMHC in 1945 as Chief of the French section of the Information Division and in 1954 he was appointed Manager of the Chicoutimi office and subsequently occupied various positions with CMHC in Montreal. In 1963, Mr. Lupien was named Executive Director, Head Office and in 1964 he became Vice-President of CMHC.

In July, 1968, Mr. Lupien was appointed Deputy Commissioner-General of the Canadian Corporation of the 1967 World Exhibition (Expo '67) with responsibility for terminating the Corporation.

Mr. Lupien was appointed to his present position as Senior Assistant Deputy Minister of Environmental Services in 1971.

He is married to the former Madeleine Richard and they have three children.

MR. WILLIAM BRUCE BRITTAIN was born in 1922 in Truro, Nova Scotia. He was educated at MacDonald College and McGill University, where he was awarded his B.Sc. in Economics in 1949.

Mr. Brittain joined the RCAF in 1941, graduated as a pilot in 1942 and was a flying instructor at Camp Borden, Ontario. He was commissioned in 1943 and served overseas until the end of the war. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1945.

In 1949 he joined the Department of Agriculture and served as Assistant Chief, Organization and Personnel and as Chief of the Administrative Division, Science Service, until 1954, when he transferred to the Department of National Health and Welfare. Between 1954 and 1968 Mr. Brittain was Assistant Director, Indian and Northern Health Services; Associate Director of Medical Services and Director General of Administration for the Department of National Health and Welfare.

In 1968 he joined the Treasury Board as Acting Assistant Secretary of the Management Improvement Branch and in 1969 he was appointed to his present position as Assistant Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs.

Mr. Brittain is Chairman of the Departmental Committee for International Women's Year; he is a member of the Institute of Public Administration, the Federal Institute of Management and the American Management Association.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Government
Publications

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

April 24, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

AI
M
66
Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau left Canada today to attend the Commonwealth Conference in Jamaica and to visit three other Caribbean countries.

The Conference, which opens in Kingston on April 29 and concludes on May 6, will be attended by delegations from all 33 Commonwealth countries.

Prior to attending the conference, the Prime Minister has accepted invitations to visit three Caribbean countries which are also Commonwealth countries and which have close bilateral relations with Canada.

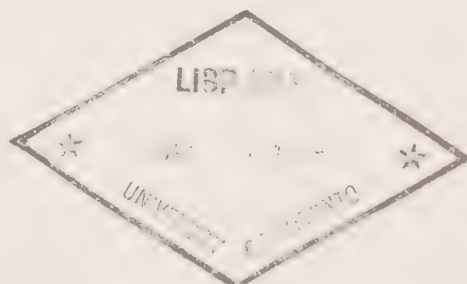
The Prime Minister arrives in Port of Spain later today aboard an Air Canada chartered aircraft, and will have discussions Friday with Prime Minister Eric Williams of Trinidad and Tobago.

He is scheduled to leave Trinidad later that day and fly to Barbados for talks on Saturday, April 26, with Prime Minister Errol Barrow.

Mr. Trudeau will leave following these discussions for a visit to Guyana, and talks with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham will begin that same night.

On Sunday, April 27, Mr. Trudeau will be taken on a flying visit to the Guyanese interior, including a stop at a native village.

Talks with Premier Burnham will continue Monday, April 28, aboard the Canadian aircraft which is also flying the Guyanese delegation to Jamaica for the Commonwealth Conference.



The official opening of the Conference is Tuesday, April 29. This will be the fourth Conference which Prime Minister Trudeau will have attended. Canada hosted the last one in Ottawa in 1973.

The Conference will be attended by nations representing close to one-third of the people of the world. The Conference is conducted with a minimum of formality, and its discussions will range over problems of industrialized societies as well as those of the less-developed nations.

Prime Minister Trudeau recently has stressed the need for new concepts in assisting the people of the less-developed countries to reach their goals; concepts which go beyond direct assistance and which embrace more equitable sharing of resources, greater trade opportunities, and better pooling of skills and technologies.

Prime Minister Trudeau has also emphasized the importance of the Commonwealth conferences as forums for such discussions and as an opportunity for Canada to further strengthen its links and contacts with fellow members.

The Prime Minister, who will be joined in Jamaica by Mrs. Trudeau, will fly home to Canada on May 7 following the close of the Conference on May 6.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

May 1, 1975

Pour Publication: Immediate

The Prime Minister's office announced today the appointment of the two other commissioners, MR. PIERRE NADEAU of Montreal and MR. ROBERT W.V. DICKERSON of Vancouver, to the Royal Commission on Corporate Concentration established on April 22, 1975 in addition to Mr. Robert Bryce, who is to be chairman.

The Royal Commission was established under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act to investigate the economic and social implications for the public interest of major concentrations of corporate power in Canada and to make recommendations as to whether safeguards may be required to protect the public interest in the presence of such concentrations. In announcing the establishment of the Commission, the Prime Minister noted that it has been instructed to report with all reasonable dispatch.

(BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ATTACHED)

PIERRE NADEAU was born in Quebec City in 1925. He graduated from the University of Laval in 1950 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He joined Industrial Acceptance Corporation Ltd. in 1950, becoming Regional Manager, Eastern Quebec, in 1960 and Vice-President in charge of Business Development in 1969. In 1971, Mr. Nadeau was appointed by the Government of Quebec to be Chairman of the Board and President of James Bay Development Corporation. He subsequently became President and Chief Executive Officer, Petrofina Canada Ltd., a post which he currently holds. He is a director of the Royal Bank of Canada and of the Institut de Cardiologie de Montréal.

- - - - -

R.W.V. DICKERSON, 43 years of age, is a graduate in law of the University of British Columbia, a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and holds a Ph.D degree in economics from the London School of Economics. He was on the staff of the Royal Commission on Taxation (the Carter Commission) and, more recently was the leader of the Task Force which developed proposals for the new Canada Business Corporations Act. Mr. Dickerson is currently practising law with the Vancouver firm of Farris, Vaughan, Wills and Murphy.

A1
2M
P66



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Government
Publications

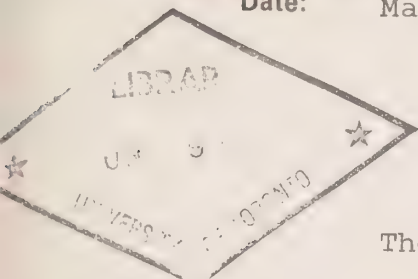
PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: May 6, 1975

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:



The Prime Minister has announced that Canada is increasing its pledge to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation by \$1 million for a 1975/76 ceiling total of \$4 million.

Mr. Trudeau made the announcement at the Executive Committee session of the Commonwealth Conference in Jamaica, stressing that the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation is proving to be one of the most useful forms of Commonwealth co-operation. He stated that it symbolizes in practical terms the very nature and spirit of the Commonwealth.

Canada's contributions have more than doubled each year from \$350,000 in 1971/72. The \$1 million addition to the ceiling is based on a formula whereby Canada contributes \$2 for every dollar contributed by developing Commonwealth countries.

Mr. Trudeau also noted that in August the activities of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation will be reviewed to ensure the fund will continue to provide increased assistance in priority areas. The review will be keyed to maintaining quality as well as balanced and planned growth.

The Prime Minister repeated Canada's keen interest in the fund, and added that he hoped it will grow with imagination and realism.

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: May 6, 1975

For Release: Immediate

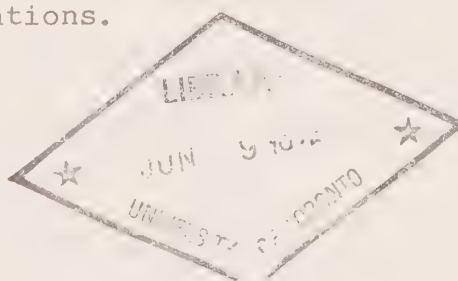
Pour Publication:

Canada has agreed in principle to increase by 32 percent its contribution to the Commonwealth Foundation.

The Prime Minister made the announcement in executive session of the Commonwealth Heads of Government in Kingston, Jamaica.

The Canadian Government thus supports the new budget of 750,000 pounds prepared by the Commonwealth Foundation for 1976-79. At present, Canada is contributing approximately 15 percent of the current 350,000 pounds budget.

As he read the announcement, the Prime Minister noted the valuable and unique work being done by the Foundation. It assists professionals in establishing national associations and promotes exchanges of knowledge and expertise through seminars and for Commonwealth professional associations.





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

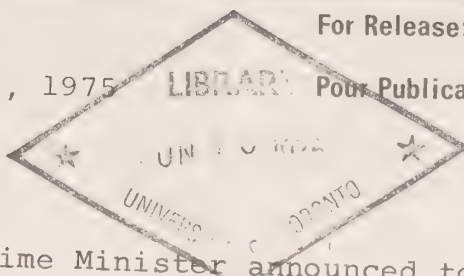
Date:

For Release:

May 15, 1975

LIBRARY

Publication: Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. CHARLES ROBERT NIXON as Deputy Minister of National Defence.

Mr. Nixon, who is at present Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Plans), is replacing Mr. Sylvain Cloutier who was recently appointed Deputy Minister of Transport.

.....

Charles Robert (Buzz) Nixon, 47 was born in Shoal Lake, Manitoba. He graduated from the Royal Canadian Naval College at Royal Roads, British Columbia in 1946. He subsequently joined the Royal Canadian Navy and attended the University of Toronto and the University of Manitoba, graduating with his B.Sc. in 1949.

Mr. Nixon served in naval establishments in Halifax and Esquimalt and in the Korean Theatre in HMCS Cayuga. The remainder of his naval career was spent at Naval Headquarters, Ottawa, with the exception of two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He joined the Public Service in 1963 with the Department of Industry and worked in the field of industrial development. In 1966 he joined the Privy Council Office where he worked in various capacities in the Cabinet Secretariat prior to his appointment in 1973 to his present position as Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Plans).

Mr. Nixon is married and has one daughter.

Canada



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

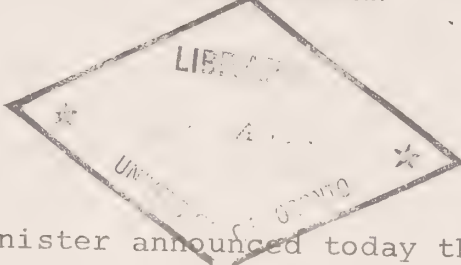
COMMUNIQUE

Date:

May 27, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WILLARD Z. ESTEY as Chief Justice of the High Court of Ontario, effective June 2.

Mr. Justice Estey will replace the Honourable Dalton C. Wells, Chief Justice since 1967, who will be reaching the mandatory retirement age of 75 on that date.

.....

Mr. Justice Estey was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1919. He was called to the Saskatchewan Bar in 1942. He served in the Second World War with both the Royal Canadian Army and the Air Force. In 1947 he was called to the Bar of Ontario and in 1961 he was named Queen's Counsel.

As a practising lawyer, Mr. Justice Estey had a varied practice involving extensive corporate and commercial experience. He was also active in the legal profession and served as a Benchler of the Law Society of Upper Canada and as Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association. He was appointed to the Ontario Court of Appeal in January, 1973.

Mr. Justice Estey has performed a number of extra-judicial services for the Government of Ontario and the Government of Canada. In May, 1974, he was named a Commissioner of Inquiry to look into price increases for steel products and he is now conducting an inquiry into certain aspects of the operation of Air Canada.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

May 29, 1975.

Pour Publication:

Immédiate

The Prime Minister's Office announced today that MR. LAWRENCE SMITH, High Commissioner to Barbados and Grenada and Commissioner to the West Indies Associated States and Montserrat, has been named to serve on the group of Commonwealth Experts meeting in Ottawa in July.

At the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Jamaica, it was agreed that this group should be set up to continue discussions on the need for a new international economic order. The ten-member group will discuss practical economic measures aimed at closing the gap between rich and poor countries. They will place special emphasis on the need to promote development and to transfer real resources to developing countries.

Members of the group are:

Professor A.B. Brownlie (New Zealand)
Chairman, New Zealand Monetary and Economic Council

Professor Nural Islam (Bangladesh)

The Honourable Amri Jamal (Tanzania)
Tanzanian Minister of Trade

Peter Lai (Malaysia)
Malaysian Permanent Representative in Geneva

L.M. Lishomwa (Zambia)
Special Economic Advisor to President Kaunda

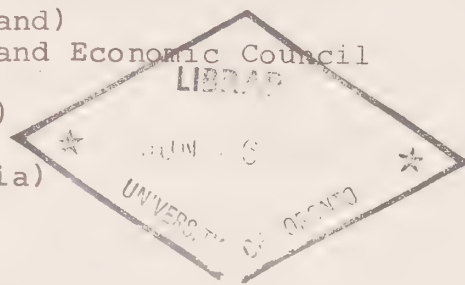
Sir Donald Maitland (Britain)
Under Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Shri S.S. Marathe (India)

Professor H.M.A. Onitiri (Nigeria)

L.A.H. Smith (Canada)
High Commissioner to Barbados and Grenada and Commissioner to the West Indies Associated States and Montserrat

The Chairman of the Group will be Mr. Alister McIntyre, Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community.



The group will hold an organizational meeting in London in June and then reassemble in Ottawa July 9. They are expected to have an interim report ready for consideration at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in August.

- - - - -

MR. LAWRENCE SMITH was born in Vizagapatam, India in 1929. He studied at McMaster University, Oxford and the University of Toronto.

He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1957 and has served abroad in Pakistan and at the Permanent Mission to the OECD in Paris. Mr. Smith was named High Commissioner to Barbados in September, 1973.

In Ottawa, he has served as Head of the Aid and Development Division, responsible for policy formulation and co-ordination on a range of issues affecting developing countries. He was also attached, on special assignment, to the External Affairs Policy Analysis Group.

pm
P66



Conservation
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

May 30, 1975

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY RT. HON. P.E. TRUDEAU
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, AT THE NATO SUMMIT MEETING
BRUSSELS, MAY 30, 1975

One of the principal paragraphs of the Ottawa Declaration proclaimed the continued dedication of each member of this Alliance to the several principles of democracy, respect for human rights, justice and social progress.

That paragraph, more than any other in the Ottawa Declaration, serves to distinguish the NATO countries from those of the Warsaw Pact. More even than that, the dedication contained in that paragraph represents the fundamental strength of this Alliance.

Yet distinctive as they make us, strong as is our alliance because of them, democracy and freedom create for us problems of a kind unknown to the Soviet bloc.

-unlike the Warsaw Pact, it is not sufficient for us as government leaders merely to proclaim our support for NATO. We must be able as well to persuade our electorates of the benefits of the alliance if we are not to be swept out of office or forced to change our policies.

-unlike the Warsaw Pact, we are disinclined by instinct to accept without challenge charts and tabulations prepared by military advisers, no matter how articulate and competent those advisers may be. We, and our constituents, insist on the right to cross-examine, and on the right to question.

This freedom and this democracy which unite us in their defence are the source both of our resolve and our interrogation.

Without common resolve, yet equally, without full understanding of the goals of this alliance, we cannot force from our peoples automatic acceptance of the NATO credo; we cannot, especially in times of economic uncertainty, count on the willingness of our citizens to bear without question the increasing cost of the defence burden; we cannot maintain indefinitely the necessary dedication of each succeeding generation.

I am satisfied that there is in Canada at this time overwhelming support for the principle of collective defence -- sufficient to permit my government to increase the Canadian defence budget by 12.5% last year and another 11.5% this year. I am equally satisfied that this support is the product of the wide-ranging public debate undertaken by my government several years ago. That support continues today notwithstanding the desire for détente and the impact of inflation. It continues because Canadians understand the need for NATO and believe in its constructive aims as well as its defensive concepts. Equally, however, if my colleagues and I find ourselves at any time unable to explain convincingly to Canadians the basic rationale and defence strategy of this organisation, that support would diminish as surely as we sit here today.

I have come here, Mr. Chairman, for three reasons.

-The first is to state clearly and unequivocally Canada's belief in the concept of collective security, Canada's support for NATO, and Canada's pledge to maintain a NATO force level which is accepted by our allies as being adequate in size and effective in character. As long as

the Warsaw Pact continues to increase the size and preparedness of its forces, we cannot afford to leave them unopposed.

- The second reason is to urge that we at this table accept as an essential ingredient of consultation the continuous challenging of alliance tactics and strategies because unless we, as governments, are convinced of their worth we shall be in no position to convince our followers or our Parliaments. I plead for more frequent opportunities for NATO heads of government to gather together for consultation, to discuss among ourselves the essential political questions and to suggest the appropriate political responses. I say this because the strength and the credibility of this alliance depends upon its political, every bit as much as its military, character. We as political leaders must consider and be satisfied with the wisdom of the basic strategies and military plans of our advisers. We can best do that by more frequent consultations.
- The third reason is to urge that we so organize ourselves as to mount and sustain -- perhaps through CCMS as suggested by President Ford -- a challenge of peace and of human dignity to the Warsaw Pact. Prime Minister Wilson referred to this theme when he drew upon the experience of the Commonwealth Conference and later

when he stressed the need to lend
emphasis to the MBFR exercise.

President Ford yesterday concluded his address
with an appeal that, together, we "build to face the
challenges of the future". Some of those challenges
are novel, some are exceedingly familiar. I'm optimistic
that western genius - which is at its best when it is
creative rather than responsive - will overcome all
these challenges.

A1
M
66

Canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER



CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: June 6, 1975.

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today two senior level appointments.

MR. J. LAWRENCE FRY, at present Assistant Deputy Minister of Health, will become Deputy Minister of Services in the Department of Supply and Services.

MR. YVON GARIEPY, Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiary Services, will become Master of the Mint.

- - - - -

J. LAWRENCE FRY, was born in Hartney, Manitoba, in 1927. He received his B.A. in Psychology and Government from the University of Manitoba in 1948 and in 1950 his M.A. in Political Science from the University of Toronto.

In 1950 Mr. Fry joined the Civil Service in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury. He held various positions in that office, including that of Junior Administrative Officer, Organization and Methods Officer and Chief Establishment Officer. In 1956 he moved to the Treasury Board and served, between 1956 and 1969, as Group Chief of Program Analysis Divisions I and II, Director of the same Divisions and Director of Program Analysis. In 1969 he was named Assistant Secretary, Functional Programs, for the Treasury Board.

Mr. Fry joined the Department of National Health and Welfare in 1971 and took up his present position as Assistant Deputy Minister, Health Programs Branch. From September, 1974, until May of this year, Mr. Fry was Acting Deputy Minister of Health.

YVON GARIEPY was born in Montreal in 1926. He received his Bachelor's degree in Applied Science (Engineering) in 1952 from the Ecole Polytechnique de Montréal.

After completing his studies, Mr. Gariepy began work with the Ville de Saint-Laurent where he held various engineering positions. In 1952 he worked in Planning, in 1953 he was named Chief Civil Engineer for the Town and in 1965 he was made Director-General of the Ville de Saint-Laurent.

In 1972 Mr. Gariepy joined the Civil Service and was named to his present position as Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiary Services, responsible for operational services.

Mr. Gariepy is a member of the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec and the Corporation des Urbanistes du Québec.



Canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

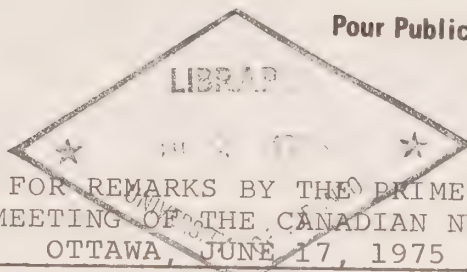
COMMUNIQUE

AI
M
66
Date: June 17, 1975.

For Release: 8:20 p.m. EDT.

Pour Publication:

CHECK AGAINST
DELIVERY



NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN NUCLEAR ASSOCIATION
OTTAWA, JUNE 17, 1975

(Text)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

There are a lot of good things about Canada; we all feel them in our bones. Unfortunately, though, when we begin to catalogue those positive characteristics, we tend too often to emphasize what I might phrase "the bucolic"; the kind of list that is found in tourist brochures, or in high school oratorical contests.

Goodness - wholesomeness if you will - is an essential ingredient in Canadian life. I hope it always will be, and that its contribution to the Canadian character will never be underestimated. But there's another list to which we pay less heed, and I regret it. This list could be entitled "greatness". It shouldn't be thought of as an alternative to goodness. But neither should it be so constantly neglected. That list is just as appealing; its entries just as numerous.

(Translation)

The accomplishments of this country in coming to grips over the years with distance and space and climate are great by any standard. The achievements of Canadian science and technology in the fields of transportation and communication and energy are unquestionably great. In many of these areas every other country in the world looks to us as the setter of standards, as the leader.

In largest measure, these accomplishments are the product of a partnership between government and private enterprise of a type unknown in many other countries. I'm proud of the system

and exceedingly proud of some of the results. We have long since frankly acknowledged in Canada that our country is so large, our challenges so many, and our population so small that we have no option but to pool our resources, first for survival in a hostile climate, then for the attainment of difficult goals.

(Text)

It's not easy - this cooperative approach. Not easy from the point of view of industry. Not easy from the point of view of government. It would be much easier - and there would be less need for such an approach - were Canada in possession of a domestic market several times larger, and an industrial base of sufficient size to service that market. It would be much easier too, if the world were less interdependent, if governments in so many other countries felt less need to involve themselves so prominently in trade, investment, economic and other areas once regarded as the territory of the private sector. It would be much easier if we lived in a world where science had not yet removed so many of the great mysteries which once defined and limited the power of men. It would be easier if -; there would be less need if - . But "ifs" are not available to us. History, it has been said, is not written in the subjunctive.

Which is to say that we must live with reality. It is reality that tells us that seldom elsewhere is there such a confluence of events and interests and issues as in the nuclear field. Here, we find ourselves in possession at the same moment of technology of the most revolutionary and serviceable kind, technology which has proved to all the world Canada's competence and leadership. Here, too, we are engaged in a mineral industry of immense economic benefit, yet of staggering production costs and problems. And here we face dangers of the most awesome sort exceeding in risk and potential destruction any knowledge ever possessed by human beings.

With stakes so valuable and knowledge so changing, with consequences so sweeping and issues so baffling in their moral and ethical application, there should be little wonder that answers are not always available, or not always acceptable when they are available.

Nuclear activity is one of the many in which man is now engaged which, if not made susceptible to reason and discipline, could become ultra-hazardous, even cataclysmic. All of our joint wisdom and all of our dedication will be required in order to ensure that mankind enjoys the benefits of this activity without suffering from its perils. Canadian government nuclear policies have attempted to steer this course. Your understanding and support have been as welcome as they have been crucial for we are traversing uncharted terrain where a wrong turn could engulf us in holocaust. We have no alternative but caution because our tolerance for error and our ability to reverse miscalculation are minimal.

We have three obligations as a nuclear power. Those obligations form the basis of Canada's nuclear policy. I'd like to talk about them.

The first of these obligations finds its origins in the character of Canadians, and in those circumstances of wilderness and weather which contributed to that character. We are a society which has not forgotten its frontier origins. We are a people who have experienced the torment of need, who understand the benefits of sharing. It is inconsistent with that experience and that understanding that we should now deny to the less developed countries of the world the opportunity to gain a hand-hold on the technological age. It is inconsistent with the character of Canadians that we should expect those hundreds of millions of persons living in destitute circumstances in so many parts of the world to wait patiently for improvement while their countries proceed painfully through the industrial revolution.

They should not be asked to re-invent the wheel. There is no reason why such great machinery innovations of the 18th and 19th centuries as the steam engine, the spinning jenny, or the Bessemer furnace need be introduced into the experience of a country before its people are permitted the advantages of 20th century scientific wonders. Surely, if we are ever to eliminate the immense disparities which now separate the living standards of rich and poor, it will be necessary to make available to the disadvantaged every technique at our disposal.

It would be unconscionable under any circumstances to deny to the developing countries the most modern of technologies as assistance in their quest for higher living standards. But in a world increasingly concerned about depleting reserves of fossil fuels, about food shortages, and about the need to reduce illness, it would be irresponsible as well to withhold the advantages of the nuclear age - of power reactors, agricultural isotopes, cobalt beam therapy units.

All these devices Canada has. All these devices the world needs. If we are serious in our protestation of interest and our desire to help, if we are honest when we say that we care and intend to share with those less well-off than ourselves if we are concerned about the instability of a world in which a fraction of the population enjoys the bulk of the wealth - in any of these events we cannot object to the transfer of advanced technology. Technological transfer is one of the few - and one of the most effective - means available to us of assisting others to contribute to their own development. It forms one component of the program for action for a new international economic order adopted by the United Nations and endorsed so enthusiastically by the vast majority of the countries of the world. It remains as a cornerstone of Canada's economic assistance policy and the programs under that policy which we operate in the UN, in the Commonwealth, in L'Agence francophone, in the Colombo Plan, and elsewhere.

Canadian governments since World War II have been committed without exception to assisting the less advantaged. That commitment cannot be discharged by help of poor quality or low value. Nor would Canadians permit that. Unless the disadvantaged countries are given the opportunity to pass out from the medieval economic state in which many of them find themselves, and into the 20th century of accomplishment and productivity, the gap between rich and poor will never narrow. In that process, we must assist them to leapfrog the industrial revolution. Nuclear technology is one of the most certain means of doing so. In instances, therefore, where electric power from nuclear sources is cost-effective, where the advantages of nuclear science are of demonstrable benefit, we should be prepared to share our knowledge and our good fortune. That is why Canada chose, twenty years ago, to assist the world's most populous democracy in overcoming its desperate problems of poverty. We can be proud, as Canadians, of our cooperation with India. The decision taken by Prime Minister St. Laurent to enter a nuclear assistance program with India was a far-sighted and generous act of statesmanship. It goes without saying, of course, that our nuclear transfers should be subject to safeguards always; and that is my next point.

The second of the three obligations underlying the government's nuclear policy arises out of the dangerous nature of the improper uses to which nuclear materials can be put either by accident or design. For that reason the Canadian government is obligated to Canadians and to all persons everywhere to assure that nuclear devices, materials or technology from Canadian sources not be used for explosive or illegal purposes. This is done through the application of safeguards.

Familiarity with nuclear processes and confidence in their peaceful benefits must never blind us to the destructive capability of a nuclear explosive device or the politically destabilizing effect that can be caused in certain circumstances by the mere existence of such a device. For these reasons, this

second obligation must be regarded as no less important than the first. For no matter how sincere is our commitment to equality throughout the world, no matter how successful is our progress towards it, our achievements will be pyrrhic should nations be unable to avoid the inhumanity of nuclear weapons usages or threats.

It is an enigma that surely no sane observer could untangle - this nuclear threat to the very continuance of the human race that has become so commonplace as to be boring, that is often regarded in some perverse fashion as a symbol of national accomplishment and wellbeing or as a manifestation of sovereignty.

No nation should be envious of another because it possesses the ability to kill hundreds of thousands of human beings in a single explosion. No nation should treasure its power to trigger a nuclear war. And no nation should misinterpret Canada's opposition to proliferation as envy of foreign accomplishments.

Canada is not envious of any country that is able to achieve new scientific plateaux for the benefit of its peoples nor to my knowledge, is any other industrialized state. If a newly-independent nation is able to leap in a single generation from the stage of steam to the age of the atom, Canada applauds. If that leap was accomplished through Canadian assistance, we are proud. But the vault must be genuine, and the new plateau must be firm. Nuclear projects have proved their benefit to man in dozens of ways - ways well known to most of you - but no one has yet demonstrated convincingly that there are practical, economic peaceful benefits of nuclear explosions. Not Americans, not Russians, not Indians. If at some time in the future such benefits be demonstrated, then they should be made available on an internationally accepted basis, under appropriate safeguards, and through a UN agency, to all countries declared by international experts as able to benefit. Canada is opposed to any peaceful nuclear explosions not conducted in accordance with the provisions of the N.P.T. In doing so we are not imputing motives; we are attempting to avoid the subjunctive.

These are the reasons why Canada signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty, why we voiced such criticism of the Indian test, why I seize every opportunity to garner the support of world leaders for a tightening and an extension of safeguards and controls. These are the reasons why we will continue to do so.

Each one of us shares a common desire: to turn over to our children a world safer than the one we inhabit; a world not subject to nuclear blackmail or coercion, a world not frightened by insidious terrorist acts and not threatened by imbalances in the equilibrium of nature. Nor is this the only desire we share. There is, I know, still another: that in years to come we will be able to face our children and assure them that we did not lack the courage to face these difficult questions, did not lack the stamina to pursue the correct solutions.

In the past several months I have argued the importance of a strengthened safeguards regime with some 40 heads of government - around a conference table as at the Commonwealth Meeting in Jamaica, and across a desk as with each of the nine leaders I have visited in Europe and the several that have come to Ottawa. The Secretary of State for External Affairs addressed the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in Geneva last month - and was the only foreign minister to do so. Senior government officials have travelled tens of thousands of miles in an effort to tighten existing safeguards and to broaden both the scope of their impact and the breadth of their application by supplier countries. We have raised the standard of our safeguards - with full support for the International Atomic Energy Agency which administers them - to the point that they are the toughest in the world. (And we are constantly on the alert for ways to make them more practical, more effective.) We impose as well still another constraint: we refuse to engage in nuclear cooperation without an explicit exclusion of explosive uses.

I do not pretend that the present international regime for the inspection and detection of nuclear cheating is foolproof. I am painfully aware that the N.P.T. is yet far from universally supported. I am deeply conscious of the responsibilities which devolve upon Canada as a world leader in the peaceful application of nuclear energy. But to those who contend that there is an incompatibility between these two obligations I have mentioned - assisting the less developed countries and preventing nuclear proliferation - I remind them that the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the world's nuclear policeman, charges the Agency to spread "throughout the world" peaceful applications of the atom "bearing in mind the special needs of the under-developed areas". Canada is an active member of the IAEA and does its utmost to ensure the successful attainment of those two objectives.

These, then, are the first two of the obligations which form the foundation of Canada's nuclear policy - an obligation to the have-not countries of the world, and an obligation to the people of the world. The third obligation is to our own people. This obligation takes several forms: the provision of safe sources of energy, the preservation of the environment, the fostering of a competitive Canadian industry in all its facets of exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, design and sales.

Tonight, I'd like to emphasize for a moment one aspect of that obligation - to Canadian industry - and the several ways in which it is discharged. One method is through the repeated declaration of the Canadian Government of its conviction of the fundamental worth and demonstrated superiority of the CANDU reactor over any other design. Another is the decision of the federal government to assist financially in constructing first CANDU units within each province. Still another is the wide range of research, developmental and marketing programs funded and pursued by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and support abroad by all the facilities of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of External Affairs.

The success of the CANDU concept is attracting increasing attention worldwide because of its safety record, its respect for the environment, its reliability, its efficient fuel utilization, and its economy of operation. The remarkable performance of the Pickering installation will lead, I have little doubt, to the adoption of this Canadian-developed technology in a large number of countries abroad.

The government is no less interested in safe, tamper-proof facilities than it is in assurance that reactors cannot purposely be diverted to non-peaceful ends. We must protect ourselves against accident and criminal elements. A contribution of significant proportion has recently been made by Canadian industry in the design of a spent-fuel shipping cask incorporating novel shielding and physical properties.

As nuclear-generated power plants have increased in number worldwide, partly in response to higher fossil fuel costs, partly out of concern for continuing security of oil and gas supply, the demand for uranium has undergone a startling change. After a depression in world uranium prices lasting almost 15 years, there has suddenly occurred a dramatic shift from a buyer's to a seller's market. During the 1960s, exploration programs necessary for the location of new mineral formations had slowed down and, in many instances, ceased altogether. Throughout this period, federal funds ensured the preservation in Canada of a nucleus of the uranium production industry. As demand-pressure grew in the 1970s, however, it became apparent that further help was needed to ensure adequate exploration. Federal response was two-fold. Funds were provided a year ago to the crown corporation Eldorado Nuclear Limited to permit it to re-enter the uranium exploration field. More recently, the federal government initiated a uranium reconnaissance program to permit a systematic general exploration of Canada in order to point up promising areas for detailed exploratory studies. The government expects that the change in world price and the federal stimulus to exploration will serve to attract from Canadian sources fresh equity investment in the Canadian uranium industry, a growth industry with special incentives and benefits for Canadian investors.

We have in Canada all the elements required to continue into the 21st century this country's prominent position as a world leader in the nuclear industry. In Canada is uranium in relative abundance. In Canada are the technical skills necessary to maintain our lead in the design, construction and supply of efficient nuclear reactors and heavy water production plants.

Several years ago I asked Canadians to pay less attention to the siren song of buying back investment now held in foreign hands. I argued then, and will continue to do so, that buying back the past was not the answer; that we should instead ensure that industries of the future were developed by Canadians in the Canadian interest. The nuclear industry was foremost on my mind as a future industry, and as one which will require immense amounts of capital.

I am proud of the accomplishments of Canadians in nuclear activities. The names of Canadian pioneers in this field are known and respected worldwide - men of the stature of MacKenzie Steacie, Keys, Thode, Lewis, and Gray. I am confident that the imagination and discipline displayed by them are found today in large measure throughout Canada. With men of that stature, with a vital nuclear element in the private sector, with a continued degree of cooperation between government and industry, I have not the slightest doubt that we shall be able to discharge with success that third obligation which I have just discussed with you. In doing so we shall be performing a service not just for Canadians, but for all mankind for we shall be contributing to the safety and reliability of devices that have proved again and again the immense benefits that they confer in such diverse fields as medicine, agriculture and industry. There will be unquestionably a broader acceptance of nuclear facilities, including power generation, in a world confident that safeguards and protective routines are of undoubted adequacy.

Mr. Chairman, Canada enjoys immense respect around the world. It is respected for its scientific and industrial achievements in the nuclear and other fields. It is respected for the competence and tenacity of those officials who represent us in our dealings with other governments. But above all it is respected because of the attitude which Canadians display towards those less affluent than ourselves. We have achieved in this country a high standard of human conduct - an acceptance without question of the right of individuals to live in dignity, to enjoy freedom of thought and expression and movement, to husband that most priceless of all human attributes: hope for a future of fulfilment and satisfaction for ourselves and our children.

It is that ingredient of hope, and it is that sense of the future that underlie Canadian nuclear policies and which have led the government to formulate the three obligations which I have recited to you tonight.

- By caring for others, by sharing what we possess and others need, we are fostering the spirit of hope and easing the quest for social and economic justice now so prevalent in so many countries.
- By insisting on the most stringent of safeguards and precautions we are attempting to ensure that the nuclear genie will not escape from the constraints demanded of it and bring suffering to future generations.
- By encouraging Canadians to engage in what they do best, by supporting initiative and competence in technologically advanced fields, we are contributing confidence to a new Canada, one that I have described as being on the threshold of greatness.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this opportunity to speak to this association and to salute your members for their contribution to Canada's greatness.



AI
M
166

Canada



Communication
Public

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: June 27, 1975

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:



PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE
JULY 1st, 1975

The 108th anniversary of Confederation comes at a time when Canada's maturity is being tested at home and abroad.

We are being challenged, as individuals and as a member of the community of nations, to look beyond narrow self-interest toward the common good of the family which is Canada, and the family which is mankind.

The challenge is all the more visible, and therefore all the more unavoidable, because it comes at a time of relative peace in the world. We now know that the international economic breakdown which some people predicted has not happened. While Canada and other countries are giving the very highest priority to the continuing struggle against unemployment, inflation and recession, we are nevertheless more confident now about the outcome. We are confident because we can see hopeful signs of an economic turn-around, of a return to healthy growth and increased productivity.

Because our national birthday comes at a time when we are distracted neither by major armed conflicts elsewhere, nor by the discredited predictions of an economic doomsday, we have the opportunity to use this day for reflection upon our maturity as individuals and as a nation.

How are we to judge whether we are mature?

Personal experience tells us that age alone is no criterion. We all know childish adults and precociously mature children. We know that nations whose beginnings are lost in the shadows of ancient history can sometimes act with depressing selfishness; and very young nations with startling wisdom.

But if age does not provide a yardstick of maturity, what standard are we to use?

In my opinion, we must look to the quality of individual and national judgement. People and countries are mature if their decisions are independent and responsible and if their actions are consistent with those decisions.

A person's judgement can be said to be independent if it is free from prejudice, ignorance, and blinding self-interest. It can be said to be responsible if it demonstrates a fair balance between the rights of oneself and other people.

How, then, do Canadians and Canada rate against the standard of independent and responsible judgement? There is no shortage of tests we can use.

Businessmen know whether their prices reflect a grab for excessive profits, whose inflationary impact will harm the economy, or whether their prices reflect a sense of responsibility and justice toward the consumer.

Trade unionists know whether they have decided to struggle for the highest wage rate their power can command, or whether they have decided to go forward less quickly so that other workers, with greater need, can catch up.

Every individual knows whether he or she is willing to work with other people and make reasonable sacrifices to improve the quality of community life, protect the environment, aid the distressed, and contribute to the evolution of public policy --- or whether we prefer to sit back, uninvolved, and look exclusively to self-interest.

Every thinking Canadian knows where he or she stands with regard to immigration, assistance to poorer countries, and the sharing of our wealth among richer and poorer Canadians.

Regardless of our public protestations, we all know in the privacy of our own minds whether the gap is wide or narrow between what we should do and what we are doing. That gap is the practical measure of our maturity. If narrow, we are growing in the right direction. If wide, then we are individually and collectively stalled somewhere along the road to full adulthood.

Everyone expects that children on their birthdays will surrender totally to the pleasure of the celebration. We would not have it any other way.

But for older people and for nations, a birthday is something more. It is a time not only to give thanks for what we have, and take pride in what we have accomplished; but also a time to take a close look at ourselves. It is a time to assess whether our independence reflects our freedom, whether our wisdom reflects our years, whether our actions reflect a mature sense of responsibility. Now is the time to measure the gap, and plan for the future in a manner worthy of the great country we are privileged to call our home.





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: June 27, 1975

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. BRUCE STRATHEARN RAWSON as Deputy Minister of Welfare. Mr. Rawson is, at present, Chief Deputy Minister of the Alberta Department of Social Services and Community Health.

.....

Bruce S. Rawson, 39, was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He received his B.A. from the University of Saskatchewan in 1958 and continued his studies there, in law, for two years. He completed his law studies at the University of Alberta and in 1962 was awarded his L.L.B. He was called to the Alberta Bar in 1963. Between August 1960 and August 1961, Mr. Rawson served in Ottawa as the elected full-time President of the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

In 1965 he joined the Attorney General's Department of the Government of Alberta as a solicitor specializing in juvenile delinquency, child welfare, family court practice and other domestic relation matters. During this period he served as counsel to the Alberta Royal Commission on Juvenile Delinquency.

In September, 1967, Mr. Rawson joined the Alberta Department of Public Welfare as solicitor and was subsequently appointed to the position of Director of Child Welfare in July, 1968. In January, 1969, he was named Director of Planning and Program Development in the same department and he assumed responsibility for the redesign of the Juvenile Delinquency Program and the development of employment opportunities for the recipients of social welfare.

Mr. Rawson was appointed Deputy Minister of the Alberta Department of Social Development in February, 1971, and he was assigned responsibility for the merging of the Departments of Health and Social Development. He was appointed to his present position as Chief Deputy Minister of the merged departments in 1972. Since 1972, Mr. Rawson has been responsible for the development and organization of the Department's new structure and services, particularly in the area of implementation of new services for the mentally and physically handicapped, the mentally ill and the aged.

Mr. Rawson is married and has three children.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: July 3, 1975

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of three new members to the Economic Council of Canada and the re-appointment of two of the present members.

Newly appointed are: the HONOURABLE H.A. (Bud) OLSON of Medicine Hat, Alberta and DEAN J.A. BROWN of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and Ms. PAT CARNEY of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The members who have been reappointed are: MR. RAY D. WOLFE of Toronto and MR. ROBERT M. MACINTOSH of Toronto.

These appointments are for a term of three years.



(BIOGRAPHIES ATTACHED)

The HONOURABLE H.A.(Bud) OLSON, 50, was born in Iddesleigh, Alberta. He was educated in Iddesleigh and Medicine Hat, Alberta.

He was elected to the House of Commons for the constituency of Medicine Hat in 1957 but was defeated in the 1958 election. He was re-elected to the House in 1962 and continued as a member until his defeat in the 1972 election. Mr. Olson was Minister of Agriculture from 1968 to 1972.

Mr. Olson is, at present, a full-time farmer and rancher in Medicine Hat.

.....

DEAN J.A. BROWN, 48, is Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan.

Dean Brown was born in Swift Current, Saskatchewan, he received his BSA in Farm Management and Economics from the University of Saskatchewan in 1951, his M.S. from North Dakota State University in 1953 and his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1964.

Dean Brown is a member of the Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission, the Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Board and Director of Resource Analysis for the Canadian War Supplies Agency, Saskatchewan area.

.....

Ms.PAT CARNEY was born in Shanghai, China in 1935. She received her B.A. in economics and political science from the University of British Columbia in 1960. She was the winner of the Canadian Women's Press Club award in 1958.

Since her graduation from university Ms. Carney has had fifteen years experience in economic journalism, writing for such journals as the Vancouver Sun, the Toronto Star, Macleans, the Financial Post and the New York Times. She is a three time winner of the MacMillan Bloedel Award for business journalism.

Ms. Carney is, at present, General Manager of Gemini North, an economic and northern consulting company headquartered in Yellowknife.

.....

MR. RAY D. WOLFE, 54, is President of Oshawa Wholesale Limited and of Independent Grocers' Alliance Limited.

Born in Toronto, he graduated from the University of Toronto in 1939 and served with the RCAF from 1942-46. Mr. Wolfe has been Chairman of the United Jewish Welfare Fund and Vice-President of the Jewish Family and Child Service, as well as serving as a director of several other organizations including the United Community Fund and the Canadian Welfare Council.

Mr. Wolfe was first appointed to the Economic Council in May, 1972.

.....

ROBERT M. MACINTOSH, 52, is Deputy Chief General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

He was born in Stanstead, Quebec and received his B.A. and M.A. from McGill University. He did post-graduate work at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1952.

Dr. MacIntosh served overseas with the Canadian Army and was discharged as a Lieutenant in 1946. In 1950 Dr. MacIntosh became an Assistant Professor of Economics at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, and in 1953 he joined the Bank of Nova Scotia where he served in a number of capacities before taking up his present position in 1968.

Dr. MacIntosh was first appointed to the Economic Council in July, 1972.

A1
M
66

Canada



Government
Publication

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: July 17, 1975

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today that Mr. A.W. JOHNSON will assume the position of President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on August 1, 1975.

As announced by the C.B.C. today, MR. PIERRE DESROCHES will succeed Mr. Johnson as Executive Vice-President of the Corporation.

- - - - -

ALBERT WESLEY JOHNSON was born in Insinger, Saskatchewan, in 1923. He received his B.A. in Political Science and History at the University of Saskatchewan in 1942 and his M.A. in Public Administration at the University of Toronto in 1945. He completed his M.P.A. at Harvard in 1950 and his Ph.D. in Political Economy at Harvard in 1963. He was Littauer Fellow at Harvard 1949-50 and 1957-58.

Mr. Johnson joined the Government of Saskatchewan in 1946 as Administrative Analyst with the Budget Bureau. In 1949 he was made Director of the Administrative Management Division of the Budget Bureau. In 1952 he was appointed Deputy Provincial Treasurer with the Government of Saskatchewan and Secretary of the Treasury Board.

He entered the Federal Public Service in 1964 as Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance and remained in that position until 1968 when he was appointed Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister on the Constitution. In 1970 Mr. Johnson was named Secretary of the Treasury Board. He was appointed Deputy Minister of Welfare in February, 1973 and held that post until April of this year when he was named

Executive Vice-President of the C.B.C.

Mr. Johnson is the author of a number of articles and papers on finance, planning, budgeting, Federal-Provincial fiscal and constitutional matters, and the broad field of public relations.

Mr. Johnson is married and has four children.



Communications
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: July 18, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The governments of Canada and Manitoba today announced an agreement to cooperate closely in informing citizens about programs that involve both levels of government.

The announcement of the first such accord in Canada was made by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Premier Edward Schreyer.

While the federal government and the provinces cooperate in many scores of shared-cost programs, from health and education and pensions to housing and incentives to farmers or industry, public information about such joint work has not always been so successful.

Canada and Manitoba have agreed to cooperate fully to ensure that information about all programs shared by them will recognize their respective contributions.

The Prime Minister and Premier said the basic concept is that citizens should be able to know more readily what all levels of government are doing that affects them. It is also to show the extent of the "cooperative federalism" that exists, and it is meant to be a model for another step forward in federal-provincial relations.

Federal-provincial programs are a basic part of our system and they consume very many federal and provincial tax dollars. Yet, because there has been relatively little joint involvement in the information about these programs, they often seem to be the ones most obscure to the public. For citizens, it is often not clear which government is responsible for certain programs and they are therefore, not clear as to the amount of contributions made by their provincial or federal tax dollars.

When citizens know better the extent of responsibility of different governments for programs that affect them, they can know more precisely where to turn to seek changes or improvements in those programs. They will have a better understanding of where their tax dollars are going, as well.

Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Schreyer said arrangements are already underway to effect cooperation in information about shared-cost programs.

As an indication of the interest each has in this venture, arrangements made are being coordinated through their own respective offices.

(Exchange of letters attached)

O t t a w a
K1A 0A2

February 24, 1975

My dear Premier:

My colleague, the Honourable Marc Lalonde, has told me about his discussions of September 18 with you and the Honourable Saul Miller concerning publicity arrangements for the respective contribution of our two governments towards shared-cost programs and certain joint activities in Manitoba.

The federal Cabinet has since been apprised of these discussions and welcomed Manitoba's willingness to consider such a general accord covering joint information arrangements. I am pleased to confirm Cabinet approval of the fundamental policy guidelines and objectives for future publicity arrangements for which tentative agreement was reached at your September 18 meeting with Mr. Lalonde.

In earlier correspondence we noted that it would be useful to have a written accord which would serve as a guide to our Ministers

... 2

The Honourable Edward Richard Schreyer,
Premier of Manitoba,
Legislative Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

and the various federal and provincial officials involved. I would therefore suggest that the following basic elements constitute our general agreement covering future publicity arrangements.

Objectives and Policy Guidelines

Our two governments will seek the following objectives:

- i) to ensure that the rights of citizens to be correctly informed about government programs are scrupulously observed;
- ii) to publicize the respective contribution of the two governments to current and future programs undertaken jointly or in close co-operation;
- iii) to highlight the partnership inherent in federal-provincial programs and the concept that intergovernmental co-operation is an essential component of our federal system.

In reviewing current publicity arrangements and in planning and administering new or revised information programs, our two governments will be guided by the following principles.

- i) Under a democratic system, governments have a responsibility to inform the public of programs undertaken on their behalf so that

the public may take full advantage of the programs if they so desire and so that they be able to make informed judgements on the use that is being made of their tax dollars.

- ii) In a federal system where the role of the various levels of government often seems obscure, it is more difficult for the public to make informed judgements on the use that is made of their taxes. There is therefore, an added obligation on both federal and provincial governments to make their respective roles and activities clear to the public.
- iii) The public cannot be well informed if it is given an impression of government activity which ignores or distorts the role of another government. Efforts made by either government to inform the public, by whatever means, should therefore give a full and correct impression of the role the other government is playing.
- iv) If a full and correct impression is to be given to the public concerning programs in which the federal and provincial governments both have a role, consultation and co-operation are essential in the conception and execution of efforts to inform the public.

- v) Therefore, it is essential that, in publicizing joint programming, the administering government should give appropriate recognition to the contributing government (having regard to the extent or quantum of contribution).
- vi) If through some oversight on the part of one government it forgets to mention or gives to the public a wrong impression of the role of the other government, the first government will, on recognizing the oversight or on having it called to its attention, endeavour to ensure that even greater publicity is given by it to the corrected version.

I am informed that your Cabinet has considered the above principles and has indicated its general concurrence in them.

Scope and Administrative Arrangements

- i) In line with the above principles, our two governments will review the need for new or improved publicity arrangements. Initially, the review will concentrate on a limited number of major programs to be determined jointly by the two governments. The review will be made by our two governments in the spirit of the objectives and policy guidelines outlined

above, taking into account the type of program involved, who the beneficiaries are and the points of special sensitivity to one government or the other.

- ii) It is also understood that, in general, the review will seek to determine the least costly and most efficient methods of fulfilling our governments' information objectives within the context of our understanding. In this connection, the review will deal primarily with methods which are readily compatible with existing practices with respect to information services and program administration.
- iii) We recognize that specific publicity arrangements need not always be conceived or cleared with the other government. However, in many cases they will involve consultation and, on occasion, a joint approach.
- iv) A central contact point will be established at each level of government to co-ordinate the review and consultation process and to assist in resolving difficulties which might arise in the implementation of agreed upon arrangements arising out of the review. The federal officials

who will continue to be most directly involved in overseeing the implementation of such arrangements at the federal level will be Mr. Frank Carter, and Mr. Pierre Gravelle, respectively Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations.

- v) I propose to write to my colleagues, if the above arrangements are satisfactory to you and your government, to set in motion the initial phase of the review of publicity arrangements. As the details are settled for each department and agency, we would ask our respective ministers to exchange letters which would outline the public information arrangements agreed upon.
- vi) In keeping with the spirit of our agreement, you might consider it useful for our two offices to arrange a suitable joint public announcement to follow our exchange of letters.

Our joint endeavour in reviewing procedures for publicizing federal and provincial contributions can certainly be regarded as a potentially significant

achievement in federal-provincial co-operation and a step that can only lead to a better understanding of the role of each level of government in providing essential services to Canadians. Hopefully, this agreement will lead to comparable arrangements between the federal government and all the other provinces to the advantage of all the people of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) P.E. Trudeau



OFFICE OF THE PREMIER
WINNIPEG
R3C 0V8

March 21, 1975

The Right Hon. Pierre E. Trudeau, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0A2

My dear Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letter of February 24 concerning publicity arrangements in respect of shared-cost programming in Manitoba.

I have discussed the possibility of such arrangements with my Cabinet colleagues, and it is agreed that the objectives and policy guidelines for publicity arrangements as outlined in your letter are acceptable in principle. Manitoba is now prepared to proceed with a joint study of implementation alternatives along the general lines you have suggested.

Because both our Governments' past experience with "shared" publicity has been limited to only a few specific joint activities, it is most important that the initial program review be planned and monitored very carefully by our officials and that we be given regular reports on its progress, as well as on any serious problems which may be encountered. In this connection, I have been pleased to learn that members of our staffs have already had a number of useful discussions on this subject and have agreed on the importance of maintaining close liaison.

To make certain that the study can be initiated as smoothly as possible, I would suggest that we ask our officials to meet in the near future to discuss and agree on specific review procedures and to finalize their liaison arrangements. I believe it is essential to settle these matters before any contacts are made between individual line Departments in your Government and in ours. Central co-ordination of this kind should minimize any misunderstandings and help prevent duplication of studies by individual Departments.

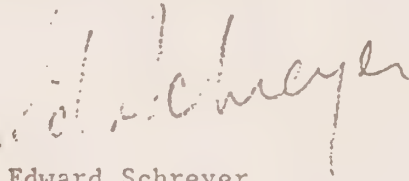
.... 2

As for the scope of the review, I have already indicated, in my discussions with the Honourable Marc Lalonde, that our Government feels the study should not extend beyond those programs which are quite clearly in the nature of conditional grant arrangements. In addition, I have advised Mr. Lalonde that we believe the review should be directed primarily at identifying implementation procedures which would involve minimal alteration of existing program administration and information arrangements and which would not require substantial additional expenditures. Your letter of February 24 suggested that these considerations will form part of the general terms of reference for the review.

I appreciate the fact that another question which was raised during my discussions with Mr. Lalonde - our request that a Manitoba tax credit information enclosure be included with 1974 income tax refund cheques - has already been followed-up by your officials. This kind of co-operation - which has been matched on the provincial side in respect of information arrangements for our day care program and a number of other recent joint activities - is most encouraging. Manitoba's officials involved with this project will be the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Stuart Anderson, his Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Jim Eldridge and my Assistant, Mr. René Chartier.

I will look forward to seeing the results of our officials' studies.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Ed Schreyer', written in a cursive style.

Edward Schreyer



Office of the Prime Minister

Cabinet du Premier Ministre

Press Release

Communiqué

Date: July 23, 1975

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. ANDRE LAMY as Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the National Film Board for a term of five years. He succeeds MR. SYDNEY NEWMAN who, the Prime Minister announced, has been appointed Special Advisor on Film to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Newman, as special Advisor on Film, will analyse the respective responsibilities of the five federal cultural agencies involved in film and propose ways in which these might be harmonized and rationalized. He will examine the relationship between the public and private sectors in film-making with a view to achieving a closer working relationship between them. He will make recommendations to the Secretary of State within a two-year period.

(BIOGRAPHIES ATTACHED)



ANDRE LAMY, 43, was educated in Montreal. He studied at the University of Montréal, McGill University and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. After completing his studies he joined the Upjohn Company of Canada as a pharmaceutical products representative.

From 1964 to 1970 he was founding Vice-President and Producer-Director for Onyx Films, Montreal.

He has been involved in the production of several significant feature films including Deux Femmes en Or, Red, and Pas de Vacances. In the commercial sphere he has been responsible for as many as 250 films a year for a variety of sponsors.

Mr. Lamy joined the National Film Board in 1970 as Assistant Commissioner.

.....

SYDNEY NEWMAN was born in Toronto April 1, 1917, studied commercial and fine arts at Central Technical School, Toronto, and worked as a painter, designer and photographer for six years before joining the National Film Board in 1941 as an assistant film editor.

His first NFB directing assignments included armed forces training films and war information shorts, and in 1945 he was producer in charge of the film Canada Carries On. From 1947 to 1952 he was executive producer in charge of all film for cinemas, and supervised the production of over 300 documentaries.

In 1952 Mr. Newman joined CBC as Director of Features and Outside Broadcasts and went on to become Supervisor of Drama and producer of such series as General Motors Theatre, On Camera, and Ford Theatre. Included in his credits for this period is the classic television drama Flight into Danger by Arthur Hailey.

He left Canada in 1959 to head up the Drama Department for Britain's ABC-TV. Two years later he became Head of Drama for BBC, a post he held until 1968 when he returned to film production with Associated British Pictures Corporation.

.../

His achievements in Britain included the first Harold Pinter plays to be televised; successful series such as The Avengers and Dr. Who; and The Forsyte Saga, a dramatized 26-part serial based on John Galsworthy's story of a British family.

Mr. Newman returned to Canada in early 1970 to join the Canadian Radio-Television Commission as Acting Director of the Broadcast Programs Branch and in August of 1970 he was appointed to his most recent position as Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the National Film Board.

Mr. Newman is married and has three children.



Canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

A1
1
66
Date: July 25, 1975

For Release: . Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of THE HONOURABLE ROBERT S. FURLONG as Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and MR. JUSTICE A.S. MIFFLIN as Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the Newfoundland Supreme Court.

.....

CHIEF JUSTICE FURLONG was born in Newfoundland in 1904. He was educated at St. Bonaventure's College in St. John's and was called to the Newfoundland Bar in 1925, and was later created a Queen's Counsel. In 1959, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

.....

MR. JUSTICE MIFFLIN, 55, was admitted to the Bars of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland in 1947. In 1958 he was created a Queen's Counsel. Prior to his appointment as a Justice of the Newfoundland Supreme Court in 1964 he was a senior partner in the firm of Mifflin and O'Neill of St. John's.





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

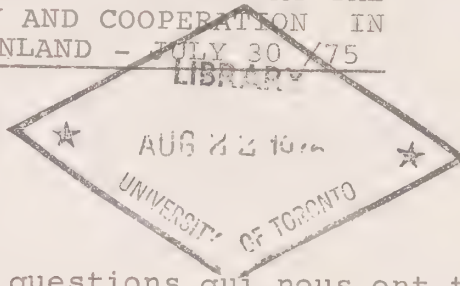
Date: July 30, 1975
le 30 juillet 1975

For Release: Immediate
immédiate

Pour Publication:

TEXTE DU DISCOURS DU PREMIER MINISTRE À LA
CONFERENCE SUR LA SECURITE ET LA COOPERATION
EN EUROPE - HELSINKI - FINLANDE - 30 JUILLET 1975

TEXT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH AT THE
CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN
EUROPE - HELSINKI - FINLAND - JULY 30, 1975



Monsieur le Président,

Avant d'aborder les questions qui nous ont tous amenés à Helsinki, vous me permettrez de m'unir à ceux qui ont pris la parole avant moi pour dire au Président de la Finlande toute ma gratitude pour l'hospitalité qui nous a été réservée ici. Car le Canada s'y connaissant dans l'art de tenir les conférences et, plus récemment, l'art de les décommander, je me sens bien placé pour apprécier le travail magnifique de son gouvernement et son peuple. La route a été longue qui nous a conduits à Helsinki, elle aura aussi été ardue pour tous ceux qui, pendant deux ans, ont pris une part active aux négociations. Nous avons posé de nombreux jalons, au cours de ce long itinéraire qui nous a menés de Helsinki à Genève et qui nous ramène aujourd'hui à Helsinki;

Premièrement

- nous avons donné au monde un exemple des moyens à prendre pour atteindre un consensus, la confrontation et l'intransigeance dans la négociation, trop fréquentes ailleurs, ayant été écartées;

Deuxièmement

- nous avons accepté l'évolution inévitable des relations internationales mais nous avons tout de même reconnu le danger que représente l'instabilité dont elle s'accompagne et nous nous sommes engagés à tout mettre en oeuvre pour écarter l'hostilité et résoudre les conflits. C'est ainsi que nous avons réaffirmé

l'interdiction de l'usage de la force entre Etats, contenue dans la charte des Nations unies. A cet égard, les frontières étaient déclarées inviolables, mais il ne faudrait pas en conclure pour autant qu'elles sont immuables: nous avons convenus expressément qu'elles peuvent être modifiées par les moyens pacifiques;

Troisièmement:

- nous avons reconnu que la sécurité et la coopération n'étaient pas l'affaire exclusive de l'Etat. Pour instaurer une ère nouvelle en Europe, il faut aussi des contacts entre les individus, des échanges de vues et d'opinions. Il faut pouvoir réunir les familles dont les membres sont dispersés (et je dois dire, à ce sujet, que les démarches entreprises par le Canada, l'Union Soviétique et certains autres pays d'Europe de l'Est connaissent un succès grandissant).

Ces jalons, que nous avons posés, nous tracent une voie aux perspectives illimitées. Il n'en tient qu'à nous maintenant de poursuivre dans la même direction, pour donner à cette voie un caractère permanent. Si nous y parvenons, nous aurons répondu au désir universel de paix et de stabilité. Nous aurons en outre libéré des énergies qui pourront être consacrées à la poursuite d'autres objectifs, à la réduction des effectifs militaires et au désarmement, par exemple, à la mise en place de régimes équitables, dans le cas, entre autres, du droit de la mer, à l'adoption de mécanismes plus sûrs pour le règlement des conflits. Nous aurons, ce qui mieux est, créé un climat plus propice à la lutte contre les énormes disparités qui existent entre les nations ici représentées et celles du tiers monde.

The efforts we have expended in reaching this agreement, Mr. Chairman, have been prodigious. At some moments in the course of negotiations the difficulties appeared so overwhelming and the progress so slow that we may have had reason to believe we carried on our shoulders the weight of the entire world. In a sense we did, for history has shown us that all too often strife and disagreement in Europe have spread rapidly to all other areas. Yet in another sense such a belief is arrogant. Europe is not the world. Nor are many of our concerns, vital though they may be, the concerns of others. Whatever stability this conference anticipates in Europe will be shortlived if we do not seize the opportunity now offered to us to create elsewhere the conditions necessary to permit standards of living to be raised, to permit the economies of tropical countries to be improved, to ensure that rural development is encouraged and food production is increased, to provide hope for a better future to the hundreds of millions of people outside of Europe now existing at the subsistence level.

We have long recognized and accepted that Europe is an environment of interdependence. We are only now beginning to realize that the entire world is equally interdependent, incapable of being divided by continent or physical barrier. The security which we have sought in two years of negotiation must now be extended beyond this region. It can be extended, I am confident, because of the dynamic nature of our agreement and of our attitude. This document we are to sign represents our acceptance of the principle of change, of our awareness of the fluidity of the human condition. It is our personal testament to the maturity of the international community.

It is as well our recognition of man's irrepressible desire to seek starrier heavens in his quest for spiritual fulfilment.

That quest for peace, justice and individual dignity will require of men and women, as it has since ancient times, stamina and firmness of purpose. Yet in an age as tumultuous and potentially threatening as this, the quest demands of us especially that we be wise, that we avoid the glitter of false promise and the fragility of haphazard arrangements.

In the nuclear age, wisdom is often caution. Our responsibility as leaders is to express caution in the face of our generals and our scientists who may make to us extended claims of the benefits of nuclear activity both peaceful and otherwise. Should those claims prove illusory, the responsibility will be ours. Unfortunately, few nations now enjoy the benefits of peaceful nuclear knowledge. Even more unfortunately, all too few nations are convinced of the irreversible holocaust which will surely follow the irresponsible spread and employment of nuclear weapons. One of our priorities in the immediate future must be to devise and implement techniques which will permit the broad application of nuclear benefits to all nations, while at the same time eliminating the likelihood of weapons proliferation. I implore the General Secretary of the Soviet Union and the President of the United States to continue to work with all urgency toward the conclusion of SALT II and then to commence at an early date SALT III. I invite those of us who maintain forces in Central Europe now to focus our attention on MBFR. I express Canada's continued devotion to it and to the work begun at the recent meeting

of nuclear suppliers.

Canada has joined fully in this conference exercise, as it is committed to participate fully in the activities to follow. Though separated from Europe by the breadth of an ocean, Canadians are deeply conscious that the fortunes of this continent have moulded our fate through history and that events here will continue to influence us in the future. Certainly any breakdown in European security would have the gravest consequences in Canada. For this reason, we have been dedicated participants in this conference from which we see emerging a new European spirit of confidence and co-operation.

It is clear, Mr. Chairman, that this gathering in this beautiful city is far from a finality. Though we have come far, we have a considerable distance still to travel. We have learned that our nations share much in common with one another, but nothing more basic or more widespread than a desire for peace and liberty. We have understood, too, that truth is not singular, in a modern world it embraces a plurality of beliefs, ideals and systems. And we have found that our two paramount goals of security and cooperation are mutually reinforcing and are also related to the world beyond this continent.

These, Mr. President, are the lessons of Helsinki, which I am confident will give us the wisdom to tackle with success the problems which still remain.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

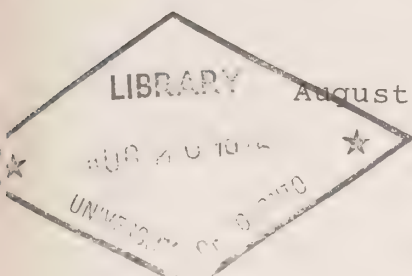
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

August 7, 1975

immediate



The Prime Minister announced today that THE HONOURABLE GEORGE ISAAC SMITH has been summoned to the Senate.

Mr. Smith was the Progressive Conservative Premier of Nova Scotia from 1967 to 1970. He will fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Senator Frank C. Welsh, who recently reached the mandatory retirement age of 75.

The Prime Minister noted that the summoning of the former Conservative Premier to replace a retiring Progressive Conservative Senator is in accord with Government offers made several years ago to assist the Progressive Conservative Party in protecting its numbers in the Senate.

The Prime Minister observed that in the Throne Speech debate last fall he had repeated this offer, stating that Progressive Conservative Senators contemplating retirement should not hold back because they felt they might be replaced by Liberal Senators.

He added that the summoning of Mr. Smith was in accord with this assurance.

.....

George Isaac Smith was born in Stewiacke, N.S., in 1909. He attended Dalhousie Law School where he graduated with his L.L.B. in 1932. He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in September, 1932.

After graduation, Mr. Smith set up practice in Truro and in 1936 he began the law firm of Patterson and Smith.

Mr. Smith joined the militia in 1921, and in September, 1939, went on active service. In 1941 he went overseas with the North Nova Scotia Highlanders. He served in the U.K. and on the continent, and was Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, First Canadian Army, in 1944-45. Mr. Smith was Mentioned in Despatches, awarded the M.B.E., and was made an Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau by the Dutch Government. He was discharged in 1946 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. Smith was first elected as a Progressive Conservative member to the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1949. In 1956, he became a Member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, Minister of Highways, Provincial Secretary, and the Minister in charge of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission. He became Chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission in 1959.

In 1962, he was appointed Minister of Finance and Economics. Five years later, he became Premier of Nova Scotia.

The Progressive Conservative Government was defeated in the 1970 Nova Scotia general election. Mr. Smith sat as a member of the Opposition until the 1974 election when he did not run.

Mr. Smith lives in Truro and is a senior partner in the law firm Patterson, Smith, Matthews and Grant. Mr. Smith is married to the former Sarah Hobart Archibald and has three children, John Robert, Alison, and George Isaac Jr.

CAI
Pm
P66



Cover
Publication

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

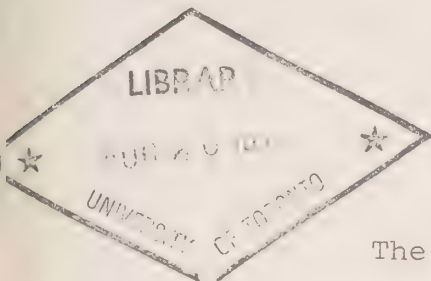
COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

August 7, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today that the term of office of Commissioner MAURICE J. NADON of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been extended to September 1, 1977.

- - - - -

Commissioner MAURICE J. NADON was born in Mattawa, Ontario in 1920. He joined the RCMP in 1941 and trained at Rockcliffe, Ont. and Regina.

Following his training, he was posted in Montreal, Quebec City and Rimouski. In 1957 he was transferred to Ottawa and the following year he was promoted to commissioned rank as Sub-Inspector. Most of his service was in the criminal investigation field and at different times during his early service he served on and was in charge of various investigation squads.

In 1958 he was transferred to Vancouver, and in July 1961 he returned to the Province of Quebec as Assistant C.I.B. Officer at Montreal Divisional Headquarters. In 1962 he moved to Quebec City and was named Commanding Officer of Quebec Sub-Division, covering the eastern region of the province.

From 1965-70 he held various positions at RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa. In 1970 he was promoted to the position of Assistant Commissioner and transferred to Toronto to take command of "O" Division, covering southwest Ontario. In 1972 he returned to Ottawa and was promoted to the position of Deputy Commissioner (Criminal Operations).

In December, 1973 he was appointed to his present position as Commissioner of the RCMP.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

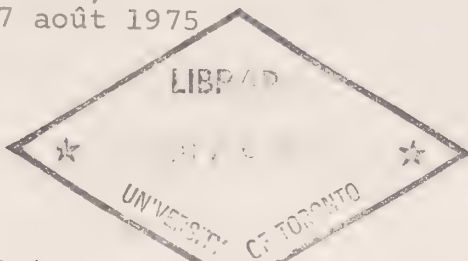
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

August 7, 1975
le 7 août 1975

Immediate
Immédiate



The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of CLAUDETTE NADEAU of Montreal, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.

The Crown Assets Disposal Corporation has a staff of approximately 60 employees and provides sales services to Federal departments and Agencies for the disposal of all surplus government material. During the past year, this Crown Corporation had gross sales in excess of \$14 million.

Mrs. Nadeau, 37, is a graduate of McGill University, Faculty of Commerce. She specialized in Commercial law, Economics and Business Administration and has had extensive experience in the areas of financing, marketing, sales and management.

- - - - -

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de MADAME CLAUDETTE NADEAU, de Montréal, au Conseil d'administration de la Corporation de disposition des biens de la Couronne.

La Corporation de disposition des biens de la Couronne assure des services de vente aux différents ministères et organismes fédéraux pour ce qui est de tous les biens excédentaires du gouvernement fédéral. Cette société de la Couronne compte une soixantaine d'employés et lors du dernier exercice financier, son chiffre d'affaires dépassait \$14,000,000.

Madame Nadeau possède une vaste expérience des secteurs du financement, de la commercialisation, de la vente et de la gestion. Diplômée de la faculté de commerce de l'université McGill, elle s'est surtout consacrée à l'étude des lois commerciales, de l'économie et de l'administration des entreprises.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

August 7, 1975

For Release:

• Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. RICHARD MURRAY as president and a director of the new Federal Business Development Bank. Mr. Murray has been Commissioner of the Foreign Investment Review Agency since February, 1974.

The new bank will provide financial services, management services, technical services, training services and program information services for the thousands of small firms and enterprises in Canada.

It will embrace the former Industrial Development Bank to which Ritchie Clarke has made an outstanding contribution as chief general manager. Mr. Clarke will continue to serve in a senior executive position in the new operation.

FBDB will also take over the Counselling Assistance to Small Enterprises (CASE) Program, which has been administered by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, since it was formed in 1972.

.....

J. RICHARD MURRAY was born in Winnipeg in 1917. He received his B.A. from McGill University in 1938 and his Bachelor of Civil Law in 1941. He served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy during the Second World War.

In 1945 he joined the Department of External Affairs as a Foreign Service Officer and was posted to the Canadian Embassy in Washington. In 1951 he began work with the Hudson's Bay Company where he held various managerial positions until he retired in 1972.

Mr. Murray was a member of the Economic Council of Canada from 1966-1972.

In February, 1974, he was appointed to his present position as Commissioner of the newly created Foreign Investment Review Agency.



Co-ordinator
Publication

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

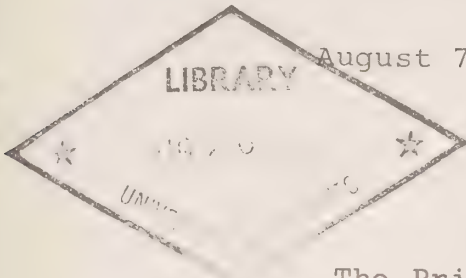
COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate



August 7, 1975

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MR. BERTRAM G. BARROW as Commissioner of the Foreign Investment Review Agency. Mr. Barrow is, at present, Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Industry) in the Department of Industry Trade and Commerce.

.....

Bertram Barrow was born in Montreal in 1921. He received his Bachelor of Commerce degree from McGill University.

In 1945 he joined the Department of Reconstruction and Supply and two years later he was appointed to the International Trade Relations Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. In 1960 he was named Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

When the Department of Industry was formed in 1963, Mr. Barrow was named Assistant Deputy Minister (Operations). He served on the Anti-dumping Tribunal in 1969 and in 1970 was appointed a Commissioner with the Prices and Incomes Commission. He was named Assistant Deputy Minister (Customs) in the Department of National Revenue in 1971 and served there until his appointment with Industry, Trade and Commerce as Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Industry) in January of 1973.



Canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

AI
m
- 66
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

August 19, 1975.

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today that JACK AUSTIN of Vancouver, B.C. had been summoned to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Arthur Laing.

Mr. Austin, a Vancouver lawyer, undertook in May 1970 a five year assignment in Ottawa, serving for four years as Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and for the past fifteen months as Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister.

In announcing the appointment, the Prime Minister stated that Mr. Austin's knowledge of Canadian affairs and particularly the natural resource and energy industries, would enhance the voice of Western Canada in the Senate and in the Government caucus.

(Biographical notes attached)





OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

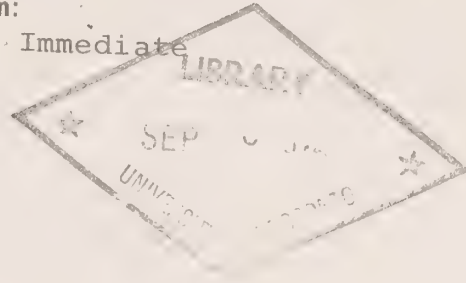
Date:

August 19, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate



PAI
2m
266

The Prime Minister has announced today the appointment of JAMES A. COUTTS to be his Principal Secretary. The appointment is effective August 20th, 1975 and is to fill the vacancy caused by the summons of Jack Austin to the Senate.

Since 1970, Mr. Coutts has been a partner in The Canada Consulting Group. He is a native of Nanton, Alberta and acted as Senior Political Advisor in the 1974 Federal election.

.....

MR. JAMES A. COUTTS has been a management consultant for the past seven years. In 1970, he formed The Canada Consulting Group in Toronto with five partners.

He has carried out consulting assignments in Canada, the United States, Europe and Africa for large and small corporations in the private sector and for public agencies at four levels of government. His work has been concerned with policy, planning and strategies, and with organizational structure and management processes.

Mr. Coutts was appointments secretary to the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson from May 1963 until September 1966. He has been an active Liberal for over 20 years. He was president of the Young Liberal Federation of Canada in 1961, a candidate in Macleod, Alberta, in the federal election of 1962 and Chairman of Alberta federal campaign activities in 1963. In the federal election of 1974, he was senior political advisor to Prime Minister Trudeau.

Mr. Coutts is a director of the Toronto General Hospital and the Harvard Alumni Association in Toronto. He is a governor of the Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific and a member of the Canadian Economic Policy Committee of the C.D. Howe Research Institute.

A bachelor, 37, he was raised in Nanton, Alberta. After receiving his B.A. and LL.B. from the University of Alberta, he practised law with McLaws & Company in Calgary. He attended the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, where he received his M.B.A.



Canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

A1
66
Date: August 29, 1975

For Release: Immediate

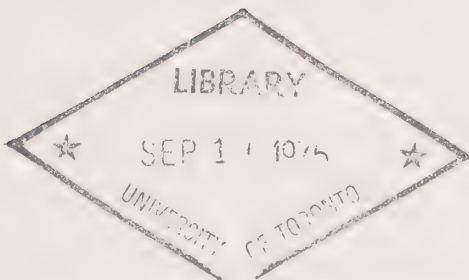
Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of the HONOURABLE GERARD PELLETIER as Canada's Ambassador to France and the appointment of MR. PIERRE JUNEAU as Minister of Communications.

Mr. Juneau was sworn in at Government House at 14h30 today.

(Attached are biographical notes on Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Juneau and an exchange of correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr. Pelletier.)

.....



The HONOURABLE GERARD PELLETIER was born in Victoriaville, Québec, on June 21st, 1919.

He attended elementary school in Victoriaville, studied at Nicolet and Mont-Laurier Colleges and at the University of Montreal's Department of Literature.

In 1939, he became Secretary General to the "Jeunesse étudiante catholique", a youth movement which he directed until 1943.

He visited South America and Europe as representative of Canadian Student movements in 1945 and became field secretary for the World Student Relief Fund, an organization devoted to assisting students who were victims of the war.

Mr. Pelletier returned to Canada in the fall of 1945 and worked as a reporter for the Montreal daily, Le Devoir, where he specialized in social problems. In 1950 he left Le Devoir to become Director of the Confederation of National Trade Unions' official newspaper, Le Travail and at the same time assumed the duties of public relations officer for the CNTU.

During the eleven years in which he held these positions, Gérard Pelletier appeared on numerous radio and television public affairs programmes and thus became well known in the broadcasting field.

He became editor of La Presse in June of 1961 and retained this position until March 30, 1965. He then became special columnist for Le Devoir, and his articles were published in English in several dailies across Canada.

In 1965, Mr. Pelletier was elected to Parliament in the Montreal constituency of Hochelaga, and in the spring of 1965 he was appointed Chairman of the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts.

He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs in April 1967 and represented the Canadian Government as delegate to the 22nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Gérard Pelletier was appointed Minister without Portfolio with special responsibilities for the Secretary of State Department on April 20, 1968. He sought re-election on June 25, 1968, retained his seat, and became Secretary of State in July 1968. During the four-year period in which he held this portfolio, he was elected Chairman of the General Conference of l'Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique des Pays Francophones. Mr. Pelletier was re-elected in October 1972, and in November 1972 became Minister of Communications. He was again re-elected in July, 1974 and retained the Communications portfolio.

Mr. Pelletier and his wife Alex Leduc, a well-known scenario writer, have three daughters and one son.

.....

MR. PIERRE JUNEAU was born in Montreal on October 17, 1922. He received his B.A. in 1945 from the Collège Ste. Marie and went on to do two years of post-graduate work in Philosophy at l'Institut Catholique in Paris.

In 1949 he joined the National Film Board as field representative for the city of Montreal and in 1950 he was appointed Assistant Director to the Film Board for the Province of Quebec. He was named Director of International Distribution in 1951 and in 1952 he became Assistant Director of the European Office, headquartered in London. In 1954 Mr. Juneau was named Secretary of the Film Board and Assistant to the Commissioner and in 1957 he became Executive Director of the Board. From 1964 to 1966 he was Senior Assistant to the Commissioner and Director of French language production.

He was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Board of Broadcast Governors in 1966.

Mr. Juneau was founder and one-time Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Montreal International Film Festival. He has been very active in a number of educational, religious, social and cultural organizations including l'Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes and l'Institut canadien des affaires publiques. He was President of l'Ecole Nouvelle Saint-Germain, a progressive school in Montreal, and Secretary of the Institut psychiatrique Albert Prévost.

Mr. Juneau was appointed to his present position as Chairman of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission in April, 1968.

He is an officer of the Order of Canada and holds an honorary doctorate from York University. Mr. Juneau is married and the father of three children.

TRANSLATION

Ottawa K1A OC8

August 29, 1975

Mr. Prime Minister:

I would be grateful if you would kindly submit to His Excellency the Governor General my resignation as Minister of Communications, to be effective today.

I do not leave without regret, Mr. Prime Minister, the government team that you have led in so distinguished a way for the past seven years. To what we have accomplished under your direction and to what you propose to accomplish over the coming years, I give, as you know, my complete support.

To serve one's country is never an easy task. By common consent and at the same time, we decided to enter politics; from the first moment of your leadership, you wanted me to join your Cabinet; we have worked together in confidence and friendship; you have established in Cabinet a climate of frankness and freedom; for all this, I want to thank you.

You have understood the reasons which, after ten years, prompt me to leave active politics, and I am grateful to you for that. For my part, I want to reiterate the assurance of my deep faith in the objectives that your government follows, for the good of Canadians, in particular the weakest and least favored, for the greatness of Canada, and for the founding of a more just and more humane international order.

Please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, the expression of my esteem and friendship.

(Signed)

Gérard Pelletier

TRANSLATION

Ottawa K1A OA2
August 29, 1975

My dear Gérard,

It is with deep regret that I see you leave the Cabinet and Parliament, but at the same time the fact that you have accepted the post of Canadian ambassador to France pleases me enormously.

Your colleagues in the Cabinet and in the House likewise will regret your departure, as indeed will large numbers of our fellow citizens in all parts of Canada. The Canadian political scene and the federal government will be deprived of one of their most dynamic personalities, not only one of their ablest, but also one of their most highly-principled, influential and respected public figures. The qualities that so distinguish you are those from which we have greatly benefitted, during your time as M.P., as parliamentary secretary to the Minister of External Affairs, as Secretary of State, and as Minister of Communications.

I want to emphasize that during this time, during ten long, difficult and decisive years, you have been for your colleagues and the whole country one of the principal representatives of the reality and aspirations of Quebec. Your interpretation of Quebec has always been discerning and just. And it is so because it is rooted in a sensitivity that can come only from belonging to the province, and because it is enlightened by a disciplined mind, and by the invaluable experience of zealous journalism.

In confirming for us the idea that the destiny of Quebec is indissolubly tied to the future of Canada, the struggles of our youth for democratic liberties were to determine our political vocation. The community of thought and action which, since Cité Libre, unites us, remains one of the most solid foundations of my life; I find in it also a constant source of pride.

Between my regret at your departure and my satisfaction in your new posting, the contradiction is only apparent. For your mission to Paris simply marks the beginning of another stage in your career, which, in its overall unity, reveals a man for whom new challenges are always more exacting and of greater magnitude, and they invariably bring out new capacities.

Paris is the heart of the close and essential ties between France and Canada. It is also a most important window on European affairs, which today are of such consequence to us. Paris thus offers you a field of action at once familiar, broad and exciting. I am happy that you go there at a time so particularly favorable in Franco-Canadian relations.

My warmest wishes accompany you and your wife -- for in truth it is both of you who will assume this new assignment. Of the success of your mission, I shall have no doubt whatsoever.

With kind regards,

(Signed)

Pierre Elliott Trudeau



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Government
Publications

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

AI
m
66
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

September 19, 1975

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the following senior appointments:

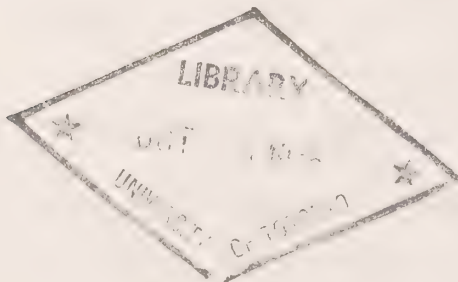
MR. J. PETER CONNELL will become Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Customs and Excise effective October 21, 1975.

MR. GORDON L. BENNETT will become a member and chairman of the Textile Clothing Board effective October 21, 1975.

DR. JOSEF KATES has been named a member and chairman of the Science Council of Canada for a term of three years commencing on September 24, 1975.

DR. CLAUDE FORTIER has been appointed a member and vice-chairman of the Science Council of Canada for a three year term commencing September 24, 1975.

(Biographical notes are attached)



J. PETER CONNELL, 49, was born and educated in the Maritimes. He graduated from Acadia University in 1945.

Mr. Connell has had considerable experience in personnel administration in both industry and business. Before joining the Public Service in 1966 he held various managerial positions in personnel and industrial relations with Frigidaire Products of Canada Ltd., Lucas Rotax Ltd., Union Carbide Canada Ltd., and Allied Chemical Canada Ltd.

In 1966 he became Director of Personnel Administration in the Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise) and in 1967 he joined the Department of Transport as Director General of Personnel. He was named to his present position as Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Board with responsibility for the Personnel Policy Branch in January, 1969.

Mr. Connell is a Chairman of the National Joint Council, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Public Service Superannuation Act, and Co-Chairman of the Advisory Council on Personnel Policy. He is employer Vice-Chairman of the International Labour Organization Joint Committee on the Public Service. His business memberships include the International Personnel Manager Association, the Personnel Association of Toronto, the Ottawa Political Economy Association, the American Management Association, the Institute of General Management, and the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

.....

GORDON LLOYD BENNETT was born in Weston, Ontario on November 5, 1913. He received his post-secondary education at the University of Toronto, Toronto Normal School and Carleton University. He is also a graduate of the National Defence College, Kingston. He received his M.A. in Public Administration from Carleton University in 1964.

Mr. Bennett entered the Public Service with the Civil Service Commission in Toronto in 1945 as a Veterans' Officer. In 1947 he moved to Ottawa and joined the Organization

Branch of the Civil Service Commission, in 1950 he was transferred to the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue. He held various senior positions within the Customs and Excise Division between 1950 and 1963 when he was seconded to be Secretary to the Royal Commission on Taxation.

In February, 1965 Mr. Bennett was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister (Excise) and in June, 1972 he was named to his present position as Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Customs and Excise.

.....

JOSEF KATES was born in Vienna, Austria on May 5, 1921. He received his B.A. in Mathematics and Physics from the University of Toronto in 1948, his M.A. in Applied Mathematics in 1949 and his Ph.D in Physics in 1951.

Dr. Kates is presently a management and technical consultant with the firm Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co. of Toronto. He was first appointed to the Science Council of Canada in September, 1968.

Dr. Kates was formerly President of K.C.S. Ltd., he is a past President of the Operations Research Society of Toronto and he is Management Secretary of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Dr Kates will continue his work already in progress on projects in transit and para-transit fields done on behalf of the Transportation Development Agency. He will not however accept other contracts from Federal government departments and agencies (except Schedule D. Crown Corporation) during his tenure as Chairman of the Council.

.....

CLAUDE FORTIER was born in Montreal on June 11, 1921. He received his B.A. from the University of Montreal in 1941, his M.A. in the same year, his M.D. in 1948 and his Ph.D. in 1952. He received post-graduate training at the Universities of Lausanne and London between 1952 and 1955.

Dr. Fortier was named to his present position as Chairman of the Department of Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine at Laval University in 1974. He is also a Consulting Physician for the Centre Hospitalier at Laval University, a Professor of Experimental Physiology and Director of Endocrine Laboratories at Laval University.

From 1972 to 1974 he was vice-president of the Royal Society and from 1974 to 1975 he was president of the Society. He has over 1960 publications to his credit.

Dr. Fortier is married and has four children.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

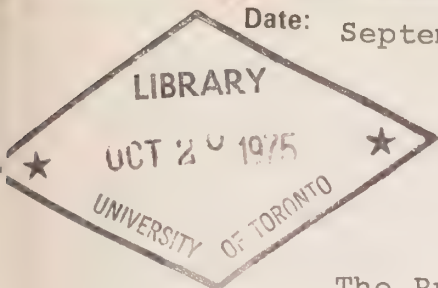
PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: September 26, 1975.

For Release:

Pour Publication: Immediate



The Prime Minister announced today the following changes in his Cabinet.

THE HONOURABLE JEAN MARCHAND has been named
MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

THE HONOURABLE DONALD S. MACDONALD has been named
MINISTER OF FINANCE.

THE HONOURABLE RONALD BASFORD is appointed
MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE HONOURABLE DONALD C. JAMIESON has been named
MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE HONOURABLE OTTO E. LANG is appointed
MINISTER OF TRANSPORT.

THE HONOURABLE ALASTAIR GILLESPIE is appointed
MINISTER OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.

MR. MARCEL LESSARD will become
MINISTER OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION.

MR. JACK (BUD) CULLEN has been appointed
MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE.

Attached are biographies of the new Ministers
and a list of the Ministry according to
precedence.

MARCEL LESSARD was born in Alma, Quebec on August 14, 1926. He received his early education in Alma and took further training in industrial arts and industrial administration.

Mr. Lessard was first elected to the House of Commons as the Social Credit member for Lac St-Jean in 1962 and he was re-elected in the 1963 election. He was defeated in the 1965 election when he stood as an Independent Liberal. Mr. Lessard was elected the Liberal member for Lac St-Jean in the 1968 election and he was re-elected in both 1972 and 1974.

Mr. Lessard has worked as a senior analyst in work methods at Aluminium of Canada Ltd., in Alma and he has been employed as a welder, foreman and general mechanical foreman at Alcan. He was a member of the C.S.N. (Metallo) and was secretary of the Syndicat de l'Alcan in 1944 and 1945.

He is a Knight of Columbus, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Mouvement Cooperatif Secteur Consommation Alimentaire.

Mr. Lessard is married and has six children.

- - - - -

JACK (BUD) CULLEN was born in Creighton Mine, Ontario, on April 20, 1927. He attended the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall Law School.

Mr. Cullen has been an active member of the Liberal Party since 1957. He was President of the Sarnia Young Liberals, and Vice-President of the West Lambton Liberal Association.

Mr. Cullen was the first president of the Sarnia Education Authority, he is a life-member of the Kinsmen Club of Sarnia and a member of the Sarnia and District Association for the Mentally Retarded.

First elected to the House of Commons for the constituency of Sarnia-Lambton in 1968, Mr. Cullen was re-elected in the elections of 1972 and 1974. He has served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and he is at present Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance.

Mr. Cullen is married and the father of three children.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

(According to Precedence)

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Prime Minister

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp,
President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada

The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury,
Minister of State for Science and Technology and
Minister of Public Works

The Honourable Jean Marchand,
Minister without Portfolio

The Honourable Jean Chrétien
President of the Treasury Board

The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
Postmaster General

The Honourable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
Minister of Finance

The Honourable John Carr Munro,
Minister of Labour

The Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

The Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

LES MEMBRES DU CONSEIL
DES MINISTRES DU CANADA

(par ordre de préséance)

Le très honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Premier ministre

L'honorable Mitchell Sharp,
Président du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada

L'honorable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

L'honorable Charles Mills Drury,
ministre d'Etat chargé de la Science et de la
technologie et ministre des Travaux publics

L'honorable Jean Marchand,
ministre d'Etat

L'honorable Jean Chrétien,
Président du Conseil du Trésor

L'honorable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
ministre des Postes

L'honorable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
ministre des Finances

L'honorable John Carr Munro,
ministre du Travail

L'honorable Stanley Ronald Basford,
ministre de la Justice et Procureur général du Canada

L'honorable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce

The Honourable Robert Knight Andras,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration

The Honourable James Armstrong Richardson,
Minister of National Defence

The Honourable Otto Emil Lang,
Minister of Transport

The Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
Minister of Supply and Services

The Honourable Alastair William Gillespie,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

The Honourable Eugene Francis Whelan,
Minister of Agriculture

The Honourable W. Warren Allmand,
Solicitor General of Canada

The Honourable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secretary of State of Canada

The Honourable André Ouellet,
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Honourable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Honourable Marc Lalonde,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

The Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
Minister of the Environment

L'honorable Robert Knight Andras,
ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

L'honorable James Armstrong Richardson,
ministre de la Défense nationale

L'honorable Otto Emil Lang,
ministre des Transports

L'honorable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
ministre des Approvisionnements et Services

L'honorable Alastair William Gillespie,
ministre de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources

L'honorable Eugene Francis Whelan,
ministre de l'Agriculture

L'honorable W. Warren Allmand,
Solliciteur général du Canada

L'honorable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada

L'honorable André Ouellet,
ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations

L'honorable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
ministre des Affaires des anciens combattants

L'honorable Marc Lalonde,
ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social

L'honorable Jeanne Sauvé,
ministre de l'Environnement

The Honourable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader of the Government in the Senate

The Honourable Barnett Jerome Danson,
Minister of State for Urban Affairs

The Honourable J. Judd Buchanan,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Honourable Roméo LeBlanc,
Minister of State (Fisheries)

The Honourable Pierre Juneau,
Minister of Communications

The Honourable Marcel Lessard,
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion

The Honourable Jack Sydney Cullen,
Minister of National Revenue

L'honorable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader du gouvernement au Sénat

L'honorable Barnett Jerome Danson,
ministre d'Etat chargé des Affaires urbaines

L'honorable J. Judd Buchanan,
ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

L'honorable Roméo LeBlanc,
ministre d'Etat (Pêcheries)

L'honorable Pierre Juneau,
ministre des Communications

L'honorable Marcel Lessard,
ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale

L'honorable Jack Sydney Cullen,
ministre du Revenu national



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

September 26, 1975.

For Release:

Pour Publication: 9:35 a.m. EDT.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
TO THE CENTENNIAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA
OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1975

(Translation)

I am honoured, Chief Justice, by your invitation to participate in these celebrations. An opportunity to address the Supreme Court is cherished by every lawyer. When that opportunity carries with it a once-in-a-century time frame, a statute of limitations which has a hundred year term, the impulse to accept is irresistible.

Anniversaries invite us to glance back so that we may more clearly look forward. We gain courage from the knowledge of challenges overcome; we gain insight from the experience of human endeavour; we gain wisdom from the consciousness of continuity in events.

All these qualities we need now in large measure, for in 1975 values are shifting, institutions are under attack, and advocates of change all too often pay little heed to the merits of conciliation or to the rational resolution of issues.

Societies such as ours, which have long prided themselves on their stability and their orderliness, on their inherent ability to resolve satisfactorily rival claims and to entertain equitably competing demands, are now engaged in a period of turbulence unmatched in intensity, perhaps, since the Middle Ages. As members of these societies, we face not simply increased dedication on the part of this or that faction or group - our adversary processes could cope with such a situation - we face all too often apparently irreconcilable

conflicts between opposing points of view. And, more disturbing still, we face a widespread disbelief in the adequacy of current institutions and mechanisms. When these phenomena are set against a fluidity of values, the full impact of change strikes home.

(Text)

In circumstances such as these, what is the role of decision-making bodies? Not just courts or legislatures, but neighbourhood associations and family units as well? In what element of society lies the responsibility for the increase in factionalism? Why does community after community seem incapable of resolving differences, of solving problems, of satisfying its members? In essence, who is at fault?

Could it be that fault lies nowhere in particular because there is no fault in particular? That our quest adds only frustration to the impatience already present? If that be the case, if fault be nowhere, then responsibility is everywhere. Responsibility to understand the deep-seated character of our principal problems, responsibility to comprehend the complexity of required solutions, responsibility to accept the indispensable worth of tolerance as the essential lubricant of our society.

No social system can claim to be mature if it denies the fundamental concept of responsibility which underlies representative activities and representative institutions. Equally, no segment of society can claim to be responsible if i

denies to other segments an equivalent sense of responsibility. Society, like the law, is a whole. Illness or retardation in any part of the body politic - as in any part of the corpus juris - affects all the other parts. Attaching blame without at the same time contributing a cure for which one is prepared to accept responsibility is futile. It is worse; it is demeaning to the concept of a mature society.

In a mature society, responsibility is not assigned, it is assumed.

We see all round us evidence of "buck-passing"; examples abound of organizations and institutions accused by others as being at fault - no matter how tenuous or unjustified the linkage.

Not even so widely respected a body as the Supreme Court of Canada has escaped the current mood of criticism. A century ago, the establishment of this court contributed to some difference of opinion, for the role of the court as a final appellate tribunal was neither widely understood nor totally accepted. Today, however, following 100 years of distinguished service to Canadians, one gains the impression that the court is engulfed in controversy. As are all courts. As are all institutions of authority.

Does the fault lie within the court? Has it not adjusted adequately in the eyes of the public to the new demands made upon it? Or is society demanding judicial resolution of disputes which are not essentially justiciable, involving factors which are not susceptible of rational exposition, and not amenable in their solution to the exercise of reason?

In the maintenance of the social order we call Canada, in the sustenance of the spirits of freedom and justice which have been among the most pervasive elements in the growth of this nation, are we now unconsciously abdicating personal responsibility by assigning it elsewhere, as we seem to be assigning fault, where it does not belong?

In our insistence on fair play, in our pursuit of justice, we must not be deluded by an assumption that in most instances the origins of problems, and their solutions, lie elsewhere. Surely no community of human beings encounters problems or engages in disputes of a kind which are on the one hand entirely amenable to legislative solution or, on the other, entirely justiciable in character.

Yet if major elements of society continue to assume otherwise, continue as I now perceive the trend, to place responsibility elsewhere - always elsewhere - on the police, on teachers, on labour unions, on management, on the courts, on the government whatever may be the complaint, then our sense of community will surely not prevail. We must cease expecting of others what they cannot, by nature, do. We must cease overlooking the lessons of our past. We must accept ourselves increasing responsibility for the conduct of our affairs.

In brief, in the turbulence of today it may be as relevant to enquire where the buck starts as it is to identify where the buck stops.

If free societies are to continue to flourish they need to be nurtured. Every Canadian is involved in such an exercise for every Canadian is a beneficiary of the potential of such a society.

We must search, with diligence and with honesty, for increasingly effective techniques of problem-solving. And this in a world where the problems are of a complexity and of a scale immensely greater than the capacity of many of our institutions to handle - now or ever. This fact must be understood if we face the danger of plummeting into a descending spiral of fractiousness. Into our relations at all levels we must build from the outset self-governing mechanisms of adjustment. As individuals in a domestic community, as nation states in an international community, we must accept the responsibility for

much of our own problem-solving. In doing so we must be guided by principles and values which are human - which accept diversity and emphasize tolerance, which understand conflict yet preserve freedom.

(Translation)

The history of this court is proof that these values and these principles can be deepened and applied for the benefit of Canadians. In a distinctly Canadian way, this institution has evolved to meet distinctly Canadian challenges. Here sit together judges from civil and common law backgrounds. Flowing from this court to Canadians have come the immeasurable benefits of two of the world's great legal systems. There has been no diminution in the essential spirit or in the technical character of either. Rather the fundamental values of Canadians have been protected and permitted to seek fulfilment. Just as now all Canadians must find the will - within ourselves - to seek our own fulfilment in harmony with others.


In the discharge of the responsibilities assigned to it by Parliament, the Supreme Court of Canada has played the role of adjudicator, of teacher, of a setter of standards of excellence. It has sought and found elements of fairness and reason which have illumined the conduct thereafter of Canadians in all their pursuits. In so doing the court has enhanced those common criteria of history and values and polity which are the fibres of our nationhood.

(Text)

This event, Chief Justice, which has attracted so many prominent figures is more than a celebration. It has been designed as a conference, a seminar, an occasion for analysis. Those giant figures who graced this bench in the past would approve of that. Gazing down from wherever they now find themselves - whether as a brooding omnipresence or as a heavenly chorus

I dare not suggest - they would applaud the vigour of this exercise. I applaud, too, and congratulate you, Chief Justice and Justices, for the contribution you are making to a better understanding of our society.

CAI
PM
P66



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 9, 1975.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of MR. J.W. MACNEILL as Canadian Commissioner-General of Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements to be held in Vancouver in 1976.

The Conference is being hosted by the Canadian government. Planning for the Conference has been underway for the past two years. The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs has had the lead responsibility for Canada's participation in the Conference and Mr. MacNeill, as the Secretary of the Ministry during this period, has been closely involved in all of its planning phases.

The Department of External Affairs has been responsible for host country arrangements. Both the departments will continue to provide full support to the new Commissioner-General.

In making the appointment, the Prime Minister stated: "The appointment of Jim MacNeill as Commissioner-General is intended to provide the leadership required to ensure that, as host country and as an active participant in the Conference, Canada's role will be fully effective."

Habitat '76 is expected to attract an attendance of more than 2,000 delegates representing more than a hundred member countries of the United Nations. It will focus on the different approaches and solutions which are being applied to a wide range of human settlement problems in different parts of the world. It is intended to provide an important forum for the exchange of information on these issues.

Mr. MacNeill was appointed Assistant Secretary, Policy and Research Branch, at the Ministry in 1971. He has been Secretary since January, 1974. He was a member of the Canadian delegation at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

October 10, 1975.

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

Government
Publications

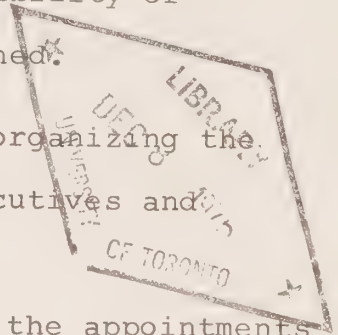
The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of MAURICE STRONG as the first member of the Board of Directors of Petro-Canada with the responsibility of getting the new Crown Corporation established.

Mr. Strong will be responsible for organizing the new Corporation, recruiting its senior executives and commencing its business activities.

Under the Petro-Canada legislation, the appointments of the Chairman and President are made by the Board of Directors of Petro-Canada, with the approval of the Government. "A majority of the Board of Directors will be appointed before the end of the year," the Prime Minister said, "and the Government intends to recommend to the Board that Maurice Strong become the first Chairman of Petro-Canada."

"Mr. Strong's experience in the petroleum industry and in the fields of the environment and international affairs make him a particularly appropriate choice to lead this new national enterprise that must be concerned with social and environmental as well as economic aspects of energy development", the Prime Minister said.

(Mr. Strong was active in the Alberta oil industry in the 1950s. In the 1960s he headed a major Canadian corporation before becoming a federal public servant in charge of Canada's external aid programme. For the last five years, he has been on leave of absence from the Public Service in order to preside over the United Nations' environmental work.)



Petro-Canada was established by Act of Parliament last July 30. It was created to play an active role in the petroleum industry in securing oil and gas supplies for Canadians, both by exploration and development in Canada and abroad.

(biographical notes attached)

MAURICE F. STRONG was born in Oak Lake, Manitoba on April 29, 1929. He attended public school and high school in Oak Lake.

Between 1944 and 1948, Mr. Strong worked as an apprentice fur trader with the Hudson's Bay Company in Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T.; as an accountant and analyst with Vincent Mining Corporation of Toronto; and as a junior officer at the United Nations in Lake Success, New York.

Mr. Strong next joined the brokerage firm of James Richardson and Sons in Winnipeg as a statistician and oil and mining stock analyst. In the early 1950's he became financial adviser and assistant to the president of Dome Explorations.

In 1952 Mr. Strong set out on a trip around the world. He spent much of his time in East Africa where he mastered Swahili, developed a graphite mine in Tanzania, set up petrol stations in Kenya and Zanzibar and trained natives to run the stations. When he returned to Canada in 1954 he devoted much of his spare time working as a fund-raiser for YMCA international projects. He also served as President of the Canadian YMCA and helped found the Overseas Institute of Canada.

From 1954-59 he was vice-president and treasurer of Dome Petroleum Ltd. and in 1959 he became founding president of M.F. Strong Management. In 1962 he joined the Power Corporation of Canada Ltd. and two years later he became its president.

Mr. Strong left Power Corp. in October 1966 to become Director-General of the Canadian Government's External Aid Office. The role of this office was subsequently enlarged and it became the Canadian International Development Agency and Mr. Strong was named its President and Chairman of the Canadian International Development Board. At the same time, he also served as Alternate Governor for Canada of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank.

Between November, 1970 and December 1972, Mr. Strong was Secretary-General to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and Under-Secretary-General to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Switzerland. In January 1973, he was appointed to his present position as Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. Strong holds honorary degrees from 20 universities in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. He was a Visiting Professor at York University in 1969 and a Montague Burton Professor of International Relations at the University of Edinburgh in 1973.



Government
Publications

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

AI
m
P66
Date: October 10, 1975

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of 27 Parliamentary Secretaries to assist Ministers in the coming year.

He also announced the appointment of Joseph Guay, Member for St. Boniface, as Chief Government Whip, and Gus MacFarlane, Member for Hamilton Mountain, as Deputy Whip.

It is the Prime Minister's intention when the House of Commons resumes October 14 to nominate Charles Turner, Member for London East, as Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, filling the vacancy left by the appointment of Keith Penner, Member for Thunder Bay, as a Parliamentary Secretary.

In accordance with the practice of appointing Parliamentary Secretaries for two terms of one year each, five members have been re-appointed for their second year of service. These are Lloyd Francis, Member for Ottawa West, Maurice Foster, Member for Algoma, Cliff McIsaac, Member for Battleford-Kindersley, Iona Campagnolo, Member for Skeena, and Coline Campbell, Member for South Western Nova.

Parliamentary Secretaries and the Ministers to whom they are assigned are as follows:

.../2

JEAN-JACQUES BLAIS (Nipissing) to the President of the Privy Council.

MONIQUE BEGIN (Saint-Michel) to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

KEITH PENNER (Thunder Bay) to the Minister of State for Science and Technology.

ALEXANDRE CYR (Gaspé) to the Minister of Public Works.

LLOYD FRANCIS (Ottawa West) to the President of the Treasury Board.

PAUL MCRAE (Fort William) to the Postmaster General.

JACQUES TRUDEL (Montreal-Bourassa) to the Minister of Finance.

FERNAND LEBLANC (Laurier) to the Minister of Labour.

FRANCIS FOX (Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes) to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.

MARCEL ROY (Laval) to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

ARTHUR PORTELANCE (Gamelin) to the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

MAURICE DIONNE (Northumberland-Miramichi) to the Minister of National Defence.

RALPH GOODALE (Assiniboia) to the Minister of Transport.

WALTER SMITH (Saint-Jean) to the Minister of Supply and Services.

MAURICE FOSTER (Algoma) to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

IRENEE PELLETIER (Sherbrooke) to the Minister of Agriculture.

HUGH POULIN (Ottawa Centre) to the Solicitor General.

COLINE CAMPBELL (South Western Nova) to the Secretary of State.

ART LEE (Vancouver East) to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

VICTOR RAILTON (Welland) to the Minister of Veterans Affairs.

BOB KAPLAN (York Centre) to the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

GEORGE BAKER (Gander-Twillingate) to the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of State for Fisheries.

JEAN-ROBERT GAUTHIER (Ottawa-Vanier) to the Minister of Urban Affairs.

IONA CAMPAGNOLO (Skeena) to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

JAMES FLEMING (York West) to the Minister of Communications.

CLIFF McISAAC (Battleford-Kindersley) to the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion.

CLAUDE LAJOIE (Metropolitan Trois-Rivières) to the Minister of National Revenue.

CAI
PM

P66



Confidential
Publication

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 13, 1975.

For Release:

9:00 p.m. EDT.

Pour Publication:

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

TEXT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS
ON NATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO, OCTOBER 13, 1975

Tomorrow, the Government of Canada will ask Parliament for the authority to impose severe restraint upon rising prices and incomes.

This program of restraint is the heaviest imposed upon Canadians since the Second World War.

Under this program, a selected number of powerful groups in Canada will be required by law to obey strict guidelines on any increase in prices they charge, and incomes they earn.

The price and income guidelines will take effect at midnight tonight. They will be enforced on the federal government and all its employees, on the fifteen hundred largest companies in Canada, including virtually every company in the construction industry, and on all the employees of all those companies. The guidelines apply as well to all professional people, such as doctors, lawyers, accountants and engineers.

Today I asked all the Premiers to join as full partners in this attack upon inflation. I asked them to apply the federal price and income guidelines to all provincial and municipal public service salaries, to all rents and all professional fees under their jurisdiction.

Tonight I am making a direct appeal for the co-operation of all Canadians in the practice of individual restraint. Although the guidelines will be enforced against relatively few groups, they can only work if everyone is willing to accept these new limits and considers himself bound by them. This battle must be fought by all of us. Specifically, I am asking you to do what

only you can do to knock the wind out of inflation. I am asking you to live by the fact that all Canadians must restrain their rising demands upon the nation's wealth, so that Canada as a whole will be able to live within her means.

That is the only anti-inflation weapon which offers hope of permanent success. That weapon is in your hands. I am appealing to you to use it.

There is a growing and dangerous conviction among Canadians that only the Government has the power to take effective action against inflation. There is a widespread belief that, if only the government would clamp down on itself, on big labor and big business, then the problem would be solved. Many believe that the exercise of individual responsibility and individual restraint is not only unnecessary, but also ineffective.

That belief is wrong. It is also the main force propelling the rise in the cost of living. The basic cause of inflation in Canada is the attempt by too many people and too many groups to increase their money incomes at rates faster than the increase in the nation's wealth.

If I could persuade you of nothing else tonight, I would want to persuade you that no amount of government control, not even a vast army of bureaucrats operating the most massive restraining machinery, not even a total freeze of all prices and incomes of all Canadians, could permanently cure the disease of inflation.

The only benefit of having restraint imposed by law is that it gives people time to understand and adopt the real cure, which is a basic change in our attitudes -- a realization that we cannot expect incomes to continue growing at a faster rate than the economy itself is growing.

For if that realization does not become deeply imbedded in our national consciousness, if we do not succeed in changing our attitudes and expectations, if Canadians in great numbers do not agree to practice voluntary self-restraint, then, as surely as night follows day, the rate of inflation will explode upward as soon as the government's restraining rules are removed.

There are only two alternatives: either we live within our means, or we endure permanent and worsening inflation, an inflation that is already damaging our employment and income prospects.

All over the world, people are caught in the grip of what some have called the revolution of rising expectations. We have come to expect that there is some magic by which we can have cheap and plentiful food, energy, housing and government services, together with an ever improving standard of living. We expect this as a matter of right, regardless of how successful or unsuccessful we are in increasing our production of goods and services.

The problem is compounded by the significantly increasing fear of inflation which has swept across Canada in recent months. Because they are afraid of falling behind, Canadians in large numbers are trying to over-compensate for the worst conceivable rate of future inflation.

Companies are setting prices high enough to insulate themselves from the most exaggerated predictions of future cost levels. Employees are demanding raises in income high enough to protect themselves against the most hysterical forecasts of future prices. These demands for higher incomes are most apparent and most successful among precisely those large economic groups which have the power to impose their will on the rest of the country. In the scramble for security, it is the big and powerful who are winning, at the expense of those who are unable to protect themselves.

That is why there is an urgent need to cool the fires of inflation now. And that is why, in the enforcement of the guidelines, we will be concentrating on those who, until tonight, have had the power to get what they want.

I do not promise that the policy I am announcing will be an overnight cure for inflation. We cannot, for example, control price increases of imported commodities such as oil. In addition, price and wage increases of the last few months have not yet worked their way through our economic system. As they do, these increases will be felt by all of us as they are reflected in a higher cost of living in the future.

There can be no immediate end to cost-of-living increases. This is not a short-term problem. We are in for a long, hard struggle.

In this struggle, we must accomplish nothing less than a wrenching adjustment of our expectations -- an adjustment of our national lifestyle to our means. This change will not come easily, nor soon. It will take time before much smaller increases in prices and incomes are accepted as normal. It takes time for people to change their basic attitudes. But change we must.

Because we cannot expect a quick or sudden moderation of deeply-rooted expectations, the program of restraint I am announcing tonight will be in effect for a considerable length of time. And I am telling you tonight that this program must work, because if it does not, the Government may be forced to impose mandatory, comprehensive, all-embracing price and income controls upon every man and woman in Canada.

Now that you understand what I am asking of you, and why, let me go on to explain how the anti-inflation program will work. Everyone is expected to observe the guidelines; but the machinery of enforcement will apply only to the following groups

First, all firms which have more than five hundred employees, together with all the employees of those firms.

Second, all firms in the construction industry which have more than twenty employees, together with all the employees of those firms.

Third, all those who are employed in federal government departments, agencies, and Crown Corporations.

Fourth, all professional people who normally earn fees -- such as doctors, lawyers, accountants and engineers.

I have urged each Premier to enforce the guidelines against all those who are employed in provincial government departments and institutions and all those employed in municipal government departments and institutions in each province.

Now let me tell you about the price guidelines. Prices charged by firms which come under the guidelines including federal crown corporations, will not be allowed to increase unless the firm's costs increase. Prices will be allowed to go up only enough to allow the firm to recover its increased costs. Moreover, if a company finds that its cost of doing business goes down, it will be expected to reduce its prices accordingly. In this way, profits and profit margins will be strictly controlled.

During the first year of the program, the general rule for new contracts will be that employees of the government and of the designated firms may be allowed wage and salary increases of eight per cent to compensate for the increasing cost of living, plus an additional two per cent as their share of increased national productivity. In general, therefore, these wages and salaries cannot increase by more than ten per cent.

Provision has also been made for groups who in recent years have fallen seriously behind, or who have surged considerably ahead. This provision could add or subtract an additional two per cent to their permitted increase.

If, after the first year of the program, the cost of living has risen by more than eight per cent, an additional increase will be allowed to make up the difference.

In order to ensure that these guidelines will not impose an unfair burden upon low-income people, nor confer an undue advantage upon those with above-average incomes, there will be the two exceptions to the rule. First, the guidelines will not apply to any increase up to \$600. And second, no one will be permitted an annual increase of more than \$2,400.

These are the broad guidelines for wage and salary income. I repeat, they do not affect contracts or agreements already in existence, but apply only to new contracts. But I want to make clear that the income guidelines apply to all forms of income -- including rents, dividends, fees charged by doctors, lawyers, accountants and engineers, executive salaries, business profit margins, and government wages and salaries.

Compliance with the guidelines by the designated groups will be monitored by an Anti-Inflation Review Board.

The Board will identify those who do not comply voluntarily with the guidelines, and will report them to a special administrator. The government hopes there will be few who do not comply.

The administrator will have the power to order a price increase rolled back, or a pay increase cut back. If his order is disobeyed, then stiff penalties, backed by the full force of the law, will be swiftly applied.

We believe that if the largest and most powerful groups practice price and income restraint, the effect will be felt throughout the entire nation. When the leaders set a reduced pace others will follow.

If a large manufacturing company holds its prices down, the small businessman buying from that company will be under less pressure to increase his prices. If powerful trade unions cut back their wage demands, other workers will be more willing to aim for lower wage targets. When professional people and landlords restrain their fee and rent increases, then the wage earner and the salaried person will see that there is justice and fairness in the system.

I recognize that if those large groups are willing to do their part to help bring down the rate of inflation, then governments also must do their part. Therefore the federal government will limit further its own spending, to add to the restraint we announced in the Budget last June.

Increases in the federal government spending will be severely controlled in three ways:

First, the wage guidelines will be applied to all employees of the federal government, its agencies and Crown Corporations.

Secondly, there will be practically no growth in the Public Service, except for the limited number of people required to implement this program of restraint, and additional law enforcement personnel required to implement the government's new program to reduce violent crime. Details of that program will be announced in the weeks ahead.

Thirdly, we will eliminate or reduce spending in many smaller, but separate areas that all add up. For example, strict economies will be imposed on the administrative and housekeeping aspects of the government's business.

I must point out, however, that this does not mean that government spending will be absolutely frozen. Indeed it must increase if we are to continue to provide essential services, such as cushioning Canadians against part of the increase in the cost of imported oil, protecting the aged and others living on fixed incomes against some of the effects of inflation, and continuing to provide assistance to those who are unemployed. Programs such as these are the cornerstone of the economic and social policy of the government -- the maintenance of a high level of economic activity combined with a large amount of income redistribution and protection for the less fortunate. I know that Canadians would not want the burden of fighting inflation to be shifted to those least able to bear that burden.

The program I have explained to you tonight, and which I discussed earlier today with the provincial Premiers and with the leaders of the opposition parties, will be laid before Parliament tomorrow. We will ask Parliament to consider the legislation immediately.

This anti-inflation program does not impose any extreme hardship upon the people of Canada; but it does mean that we are going to have to swallow some strong medicine.

People are willing to take medicine, however distasteful it might be, because they know they must take it if they want to recover their health.

In the same way, I am asking the people of Canada to accept tough limits on their behaviour so that our economy can recover, so that we can all be much better off in the future than we would be if we allowed the economy to continue along its present destructive course.

The government's anti-inflation program is designed to ensure healthy and enduring economic growth for our country. The success of the program depends upon the understanding, the will and the common-sense of Canadians. I believe that Canadians will respond to the program.

Together we can make it work.

Together we will make it work.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 14, 1975.

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of the HONOURABLE JEAN-LUC PEPIN as Chairman of the new Anti-Inflation Review Board and the appointment of MRS. BERYL PLUMPTRE as Vice-Chairman of the Board.

The Board will be made up of eight full-time members as well as two part-time members from each of the five Canadian regions. It will monitor movements in prices, profits and compensation and will identify those that contravene the government's guidelines. The Board will, through negotiation and consultation, attempt to modify unacceptable increases but it will have the power to refer persons or groups who will not co-operate to an Administrator.

Mr. Pepin will take a leave of absence from Interimco Ltd., the international trading house he co-founded in 1973, to undertake this assignment for the Federal Government.

The Prime Minister thanked Mr. Pepin for taking on this important job. He also thanked Mrs. Plumptre for her energetic work as Chairman of the Food Prices Review Board and for agreeing to accept this new assignment for the government.

Mr. Pepin will be outlining in the coming days some of the first activities and the early organization of the Board.

(Biographical notes attached)

JEAN-LUC PEPIN was born in Drummondville, Quebec, in 1924. He studied arts, philosophy and law at the University of Ottawa and political science at the Institut des Etudes politiques de Paris.

He joined the Faculty of Social Science at the University of Ottawa in 1952, giving courses in Canadian Government, Diplomatic History, International Law and Political Theory. He represented the National Film Board in Europe from 1956 to 1958. After returning to the University of Ottawa, he was named Director of the Department of Political Science in 1959.

During the years he was associated with the University of Ottawa, Mr. Pepin was a frequent lecturer and regular commentator on Canadian and international affairs, on radio and television, in newspapers and magazines.

On being elected to Parliament for Drummond-Arthabaska, Mr. Pepin was named Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce in 1963. He became Minister without Portfolio and Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys in 1965, then Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources in 1966. In 1968, he was appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Industry; the two portfolios subsequently merged. He was not re-elected in the 1972 election.

In April 1973, Mr. Pepin established Interimco Ltd., an international trading house.

Mr. Pepin is a member of the Board of Directors of the following companies: Bombardier Ltd., Power Corporation of Canada Ltd., Canada Steamship Lines Ltd., Westinghouse Canada Ltd., Collins Radio Company of Canada Ltd., Celanese Canada Ltd., Cr  d Foncier Franco-Canadien, Sidbec and Sidbec-Dosco Lt  e.

He holds doctorates in Public Administration (honoris causa) from the Universities of Sherbrooke and Laval.

Actively interested in international relations, Mr. Pepin is a member of the Trilateral Commission and one of two Canadians on its Executive Committee. He is also a member of the Canadian Institute for International Affairs, the Pearson Memorial Group and the Canadian-American Committee.

Mr. Pepin is married and has two children.

- - - - -

BERYL PLUMPTRE was born in Melbourne, Australia on December 27, 1908. She received her Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Melbourne in 1931 and she did post-graduate work at Cambridge University. She immigrated to Canada in 1938.

From 1946 to 1947, Mrs. Plumptre served as a research officer with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. She was an Economic Consultant to the Tariff Board (1954-55) and to the Royal Commission on Coastal Trade.

Mrs. Plumptre was national president of the Consumer Association of Canada from 1961 to 1966 and she was a member of the Family Service Agency of Ottawa between 1962 and 1964. She is a past Director of the Canadian Welfare Council, a former member of the Economic Council of Canada and the Economic Council of Ontario and past president of the Vanier Institute of the Family.

She was appointed to her present position as Chairman of the Food Prices Review Board in May, 1973.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 15, 1975.

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

Government
Publication

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of MR. WILLIAM TERON, President of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, as Acting Secretary of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs. Mr. Teron will replace Mr. J.W. MacNeill, who has been appointed as Canadian Commissioner-General of Habitat, of the 1976 United Nations Conferences/Exposition on Human Settlements.

CMHC was created by an Act of Parliament in 1945 to administer housing and community programs and provisions for housing research and community planning in the National Housing Act. MSUA was established in 1971 for the purpose of developing policies within fields of federal jurisdiction to exercise a beneficial influence on the processes of urbanization in Canada; the integration of urban policy with other policies and programs of the federal government; and the fostering of co-operative relationships in respect of urban affairs with the provinces and, through them, their municipalities.

In making the appointment, the Prime Minister indicated that Mr. Teron has been asked to undertake a review of the functions and responsibilities of the two agencies to ensure that their activities are complementary and that duplication of effort does not occur. In view of the close relationship between urban affairs and housing and in support of the federal government's general policy with regard to effecting economies, it is expected that increased efficiency in the agencies' operations can be achieved. It is anticipated that a rationalization of policy and program responsibilities as between the two agencies will provide for greater organizational effectiveness in each case.

Mr. Teron was appointed President of CMHC in 1973. He will continue in that capacity while performing the duties of Acting Secretary of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

(A)
Pm
-P66



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Copy
Public

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:
October 17, 1975.

For Release:

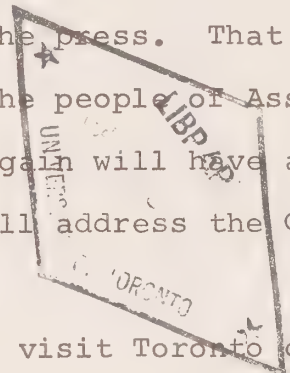
Pour Publication:

Immediate

Government
Publications

The Prime Minister next week will begin a series of visits to discuss the government's anti-inflation measures with Canadians.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, October 21 and 22, Mr. Trudeau will be in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He will speak at a Canadian Club luncheon in Winnipeg, discuss with businessmen, farm and labour leaders, and meet the press. That evening he will attend a public meeting with the people of Assiniboia, Sask. In Regina the next day, he again will have a discussion with members of economic groups, will address the Canadian Club and have a press conference.



The Prime Minister will visit Toronto on Friday, October 24, following a visit - as announced earlier - on Thursday evening to Washington to attend the opening performance of the opera Louis Riel, performed there as part of Canada's contribution to U.S. bicentennial celebrations. Mr. Trudeau will speak to a public audience in Toronto, among other functions there.

In Montreal the following Tuesday, October 28, Mr. Trudeau will address the Chambre de Commerce de Montréal.

The schedule for the Prime Minister's visit to Manitoba and Saskatchewan is attached; schedules for Toronto and Montreal will follow shortly.

PRESS ITINERARY
PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN
OCTOBER 21-22, 1975

Tuesday, October 21

| | |
|------------|---|
| 9:00 a.m. | Depart Ottawa via MOT Jet Star. |
| 10:40 a.m. | Arrive Winnipeg Airport. |
| 11:15 a.m. | Arrive Winnipeg Inn. |
| 12:10 p.m. | Depart Winnipeg Inn for luncheon. |
| 12:15 p.m. | Arrive Marlborough Hotel for luncheon speech to Men's and Women's combined Canadian Club Meeting. |
| 2:05 p.m. | Depart Marlborough Hotel. |
| 2:10 p.m. | Arrive Winnipeg Inn. |
| 2:15 p.m. | Press Conference, Harrow Room, the Winnipeg Inn. |
| 3:00 p.m. | Discussions with Manitoba businessmen, farm and labour leaders, in the York Room, the Winnipeg Inn. |
| 3:55 p.m. | Depart Winnipeg Inn. |
| 4:30 p.m. | Depart Winnipeg. |
| 5:35 p.m. | Arrive Assiniboia. |
| 6:00 p.m. | Arrive hotel downtown Assiniboia. |
| 6:25 p.m. | Depart hotel for Legion Hall. |
| 6:30 p.m. | Town Hall meeting at Legion Hall. Short speech. |
| 8:00 p.m. | Depart meeting for airport. |
| 8:15 p.m. | Depart Assiniboia for Regina. |
| 9:00 p.m. | Arrive Regina Airport. |
| 9:20 p.m. | Arrive Regina Inn - overnight. |

Wednesday, October 22

| | |
|------------|--|
| 9:30 a.m. | Discussions with businessmen, farm and labour leaders at the Regina Inn. |
| 11:00 a.m. | Press Conference - Regina Inn. |

Wednesday, October 22 (Cont'd)

12:50 p.m. Depart Regina Inn.
12:55 p.m. Arrive Hotel Saskatchewan for luncheon and
speech with Men's and Women's Canadian Club.
2:00 p.m. Depart for Airport.
2:15 p.m. Depart Regina via MOT Jet Star.
7:30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

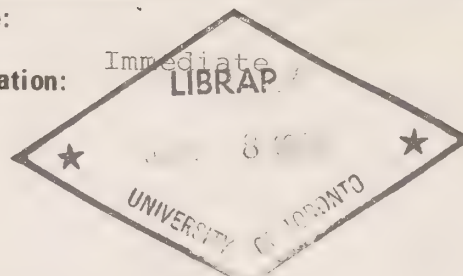
Date: December 5, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

LIBRAP



AI
M
266

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of THE HONOURABLE ARTHUR LOUIS THURLOW as Associate Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Canada. He is replacing the Honourable Camil Noël who retired recently.

- - - - -

The Honourable Arthur Louis Thurlow was born in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia on May 5, 1913. He received his B.A. from Dalhousie University in 1933 and his LL.B. in 1935. He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1935 and in 1954 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel.

Mr. Thurlow served in the Canadian Army between 1943 and 1946. From 1949 to 1953 he was a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature, representing Lunenburg.

In 1956 Mr. Thurlow was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court and in 1959 he was named to the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada. He was appointed to his present position, a Judge of the Federal Court of Canada - Appeal Division, in June, 1971.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

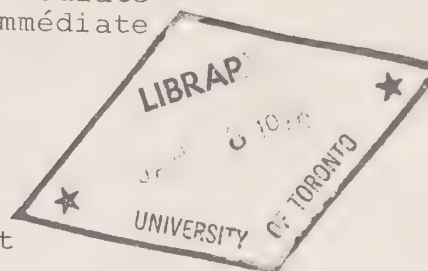
December 5, 1975
le 5 décembre 1975

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

immédiate



CAI
pm
166

The Prime Minister announced today that
THE HONOURABLE JEANNE SAUVE has been named Minister
of Communications.

The Honourable Roméo LeBlanc, Minister of State
(Fisheries), will be the Acting Minister of the Environ-
ment.

.....

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la
nomination de l'HONORABLE JEANNE SAUVE comme ministre
des Communications.

L'honorable Roméo LeBlanc, ministre d'Etat
aux Pêcheries, sera ministre par intérim de l'Environnement.

.....

(Attached is a list of the Ministry
according to precedence)

(Ci-joint la liste révisée des membres
du Conseil des ministres par ordre de préséance)

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

(According to Precedence)

The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Prime Minister

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp,
President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada

The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury,
Minister of State for Science and Technology and
Minister of Public Works

The Honourable Jean Marchand,
Minister without Portfolio

The Honourable Jean Chrétien
President of the Treasury Board

The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
Postmaster General

The Honourable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
Minister of Finance

The Honourable John Carr Munro,
Minister of Labour

The Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

The Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

LES MEMBRES DU CONSEIL
DES MINISTRES DU CANADA

(par ordre de préséance)

Le très honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Premier ministre

L'honorable Mitchell Sharp,
Président du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada

L'honorable Allan Joseph MacEachen,
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

L'honorable Charles Mills Drury,
ministre d'Etat chargé de la Science et de la
technologie et ministre des Travaux publics

L'honorable Jean Marchand,
ministre d'Etat

L'honorable Jean Chrétien,
Président du Conseil du Trésor

L'honorable Bryce Stuart Mackasey,
ministre des Postes

L'honorable Donald Stovel Macdonald,
ministre des Finances

L'honorable John Carr Munro,
ministre du Travail

L'honorable Stanley Ronald Basford,
ministre de la Justice et Procureur général du Canada

L'honorable Donald Campbell Jamieson,
ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce

The Honourable Robert Knight Andras,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration

The Honourable James Richardson,
Minister of National Defence

The Honourable Otto Emil Lang,
Minister of Transport

The Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
Minister of Supply and Services

The Honourable Alastair William Gillespie,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

The Honourable Eugene Francis Whelan,
Minister of Agriculture

The Honourable W. Warren Allmand,
Solicitor General of Canada

The Honourable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secretary of State of Canada

The Honourable André Ouellet,
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Honourable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Honourable Marc Lalonde,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

The Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
Minister of Communications

L'honorable Robert Knight Andras,
ministre de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration

L'honorable James Richardson
ministre de la Défense nationale

L'honorable Otto Emil Lang,
ministre des Transports

L'honorable Jean-Pierre Goyer,
ministre des Approvisionnements et Services

L'honorable Alastair William Gillespie,
ministre de l'Energie, des Mines et des Ressources

L'honorable Eugene Francis Whelan,
ministre de l'Agriculture

L'honorable W. Warren Allmand,
Solliciteur général du Canada

L'honorable James Hugh Faulkner,
Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada

L'honorable André Ouellet,
ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations

L'honorable Daniel Joseph MacDonald,
ministre des Affaires des anciens combattants

L'honorable Marc Lalonde,
ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social

L'honorable Jeanne Sauvé,
ministre des Communications

The Honourable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader of the Government in the Senate

The Honourable Barnett Jerome Danson,
Minister of State for Urban Affairs

The Honourable J. Judd Buchanan,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Honourable Roméo LeBlanc,
Minister of State (Fisheries)
& Acting Minister of the Environment

The Honourable Marcel Lessard,
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion

The Honourable Jack Sydney Cullen,
Minister of National Revenue

L'honorable Raymond Joseph Perrault,
Leader du gouvernement au Sénat

L'honorable Barnett Jerome Danson,
ministre d'Etat chargé des Affaires urbaines

L'honorable J. Judd Buchanan,
ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

L'honorable Roméo LeBlanc,
ministre d'Etat (Pêcheries)
& ministre par intérim de l'Environnement

L'honorable Marcel Lessard,
ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale

L'honorable Jack Sydney Cullen,
ministre du Revenu national



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

2A1
0M
P66
Date:

December 10, 1975

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

Copy
Public

The Prime Minister announced today that MR. JACK HAMILTON WARREN will receive the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service for 1975.

The Outstanding Achievement Award is granted under the Incentive Award Plan of the Public Service and consists of a citation and an honourarium of \$5,000. The recipient is chosen by a selection committee made up of prominent Canadians appointed by the Prime Minister from outside the Public Service.

This year's selection committee was chaired by Mrs. Thérèse Lavoie-Roux, Chairman of the Montreal Catholic School Commission. The other members were: Peter J.G. Bentley, President of Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Vancouver; Helen Hutchinson, co-host of Canada A.M., Toronto; H. Harrison McCain, Chairman of McCain Foods Ltd., Florenceville, N.B.; and Michel Vennat, a partner in the firm of Stikeman, Elliott, Tamaki, Mercier and Robb, Montreal.

The Outstanding Achievement Award is one of four programs which come under the Incentive Award Plan. The others are, the Suggestion Award Program which is open to Public Servants up to and including the middle-management levels; the Merit Award Program which is aimed at all levels of Public Servants; and the Long Service Award Program for those who have served in the government for 25 years or more.

(Biographical note attached)

JACK HAMILTON WARREN was born April 10, 1921, near Chatham, Ontario, and graduated from Queen's University, Kingston, in 1941 with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

After service with the Royal Canadian Navy during World War II, he joined the Department of External Affairs in 1945, and in 1948 was posted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London. Mr. Warren returned to Ottawa in November 1951, and was transferred to the Department of Finance in 1954. He was posted to the Canadian Embassy in Washington as Financial Counsellor, and was also appointed Alternate Executive Director for Canada to the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

On returning to the Department of External Affairs in 1957, he was posted to the Permanent Delegation of Canada to NATO and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, with special responsibility for European regional economic developments.

In September, 1958, he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Warren has represented Canada at many international conferences concerned with trade and economic affairs. In September 1960, he was elected Chairman of the Council of Representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and was Deputy Chairman of the Canadian Delegation of the GATT Tariff Conference, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1960 and 1961. He was elected Chairman of the Contracting parties of GATT in the autumn of 1962 and re-elected in 1964.

He became Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce in July, 1964.

In October, 1971, Mr. Warren was appointed Canadian High Commissioner to London, the position he held until early this year when he was named Canadian Ambassador to Washington.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

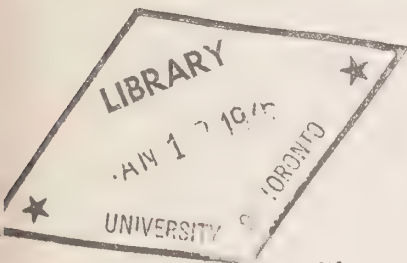
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

December 11, 1975

IMMEDIATE



The proposed collective agreement between Treasury Board and the Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW) has been referred by the Anti-Inflation Board to the Governor-in-Council. This action has been taken by the Board under the Order-in-Council which created it as a Commission of Inquiry. While the Governor-in-Council must act in this case, once the Anti-Inflation Act has been proclaimed references from the Board will proceed directly to the Administrator.

The Board has stated that, in its view, the proposed settlement lies beyond "the amount that it could accept in light of its responsibility under the anti-inflation program". The Board has noted that it recognizes a historical wage relationship between the CUPW and members of the Letter Carriers Union of Canada (LCUC), but that this historical relationship would only provide justification for a level of increase somewhat below that already agreed by the parties. The Board has taken the position, further, that this historical relationship, where it is relevant, does not necessarily justify immediate reestablishment of wage parity between groups.

The Board notes that it has consulted with both parties in an attempt to modify the proposed agreement so as to bring it within the limits and spirit of the guidelines. It has concluded that such discussions were unlikely to lead to changes in the proposed settlement.

- 1 -

The Governor-in-Council does not dispute that the Board's findings are consistent with the exercise of its mandate under the anti-inflation program. The Governor-in-Council must be mindful, however, that the present case presents certain unique aspects and bears heavily upon the national interest.

The government, in reaching the proposed agreement, acted on the basis of the Report of the Conciliation Board (the Moisan Report) and, following its recommendations, made what it was convinced was a fair offer to the CUPW. The government was mindful then, and is mindful now, of the following facts:

1. that the CUPW had signed its last contract well prior to January 1, 1974;
2. that the Union had been without a contract for almost a year;
3. that an obvious historical relationship existed between the CUPW and the LCUC in that they had, until February 1975, a single bargaining agent; and
4. that, over and above this historical relationship, there were important differences in the form of shift and weekend work demanded of the postal workers which are not demanded of the letter carriers.

In the White Paper which introduced the government's anti-inflation program, it was recognized that the transitional period from our recent inflationary experience to greater stability in prices and more reasonable rates of wage increase would be an extremely difficult one. Extenuating circumstances such as the recognition of historical relationships and the special treatment promised for those who last signed a contract prior to

January 1, 1974, both cited in the White Paper, are two instances of the recognition that the application of the compensation guidelines must not be inflexible.

For all of these reasons, the Governor-in-Council believes the proposed agreement should stand and that further attempts at negotiation to modify its terms would not serve the national interest.



canada
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

CAI
OM
P66
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

December 18, 1975.

9:30 p.m.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

TEXT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S TELEVISION ADDRESS
ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

Two months have passed since I spoke to you on Thanksgiving Day, and told you that the Government of Canada was imposing a system of controls on rising prices and incomes.

I told you then that this new national attack on inflation could work only with your support and co-operation, that we were in this fight together.

Tonight I want to answer some of the questions you have raised about the anti-inflation program. I want to give you a progress report, and tell you about the federal government's plans to restrain our own spending.

There is no doubt that the majority of Canadians agreed that something more had to be done to fight a rising rate of inflation -- that strong action by the federal government was needed.

It has become equally clear that most Canadians support the action taken by the government. You want price and income controls to be effective. You have made that desire known to me and to other members of the government as we travelled throughout the country during the past nine weeks, discussing the anti-inflation program in more than 500 speeches and press interviews in 100 communities.

The anti-inflation legislation was passed by Parliament on Monday. Detailed regulations which will govern the movement of prices and incomes were tabled in the House of Commons earlier this evening.

Today the government has asked Parliament for the authority to impose a special levy on export profits earned by Canadian companies which sell their products in foreign countries, at world prices. In this way, exporting companies will be subject to the same profit restraint as companies which sell all their products in Canada, at controlled prices. This levy has not been designed to increase government revenue, but rather to ensure the creation of more jobs for Canadians, and to ensure the fairness of the anti-inflation program.

We have also asked Parliament today for the authority to increase the income tax on the highest income earners in the country, through the imposition of a surtax. In general, the tax payable on all taxable income in excess of thirty thousand dollars will increase by ten per cent next year. We are requiring this as a contribution to our program of national restraint by those Canadians who are best able to carry the burden.

The Anti-Inflation Board is organized and operating. It has already made its views known on issues relating to teachers, firemen, the aircraft manufacturing and mining industries and corporate dividends. It has ordered more than one hundred of Canada's largest companies to give the Board 30 days notice of planned price increases, so that such increases can be prevented if they are found to be unjustified.

Regulatory agencies have been applying the guidelines. Two examples are the reduction of a rate increase sought by the British Columbia Telephone Company, and the lowering of the price of eggs by the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency.

The guidelines played a crucial role in the settlement of the postal strike. The Postmaster General, Bryce Mackasey, gave public proof of the seriousness of the government's commitment to the guidelines, together with our willingness to be reasonably flexible in the interests of justice. The majority of the inside postal workers accepted the inevitability of co-operating with the guidelines.

The government owes it to working men and women to prove by our own actions that the guidelines will be applied fairly to prices as well as incomes. We are doing just that. We are making sure that when prices rise, the increase will be the result of the higher cost of doing business, not higher profits.

Prices will be closely monitored, and increases will not be allowed to exceed net cost increases. Firms unable to allocate their costs to individual products will be required to limit price increases so as to achieve net pre-tax profits no higher than 95 per cent of the average of the last five years. But not all increased costs will be passed on to the consumer. The regulations contain a detailed list of non-allowable costs, such as capital losses, non-typical losses, and the reinvestment of profits.

But governments cannot expect business and labor to do what we are not willing to do ourselves. So I would like to tell you now about the severe restraint which the federal government is going to impose on its own spending.

Since the Second World War, governments at all levels in Canada have employed an increasing share of Canadian resources to provide better government services, and better income security for those in greatest need.

The major increases in spending have gone into programs which Canadians broadly supported -- better education, better health care, higher pensions and family allowance payments, an improved unemployment insurance program. We have taken a bigger piece of the national income pie to finance the cost of essential services needed to create a better life for more Canadians and their families.

But as inflation began to bite more deeply into peoples' real income in recent years, the taxes necessary to support better government services came to be seen as just one more assault on the individual's pocket-book. More and more people began to believe that governments were taking too big a piece of the pie.

It has become clear that Canadians in general now want governments to restrain their spending. This demand has come at a time when inflation and slower economic growth are causing special problems which call for more government spending in certain problem areas, such as housing, energy and employment.

Governments, too, have been concerned about the inflationary impact of their spending.

But if we aim for a lower rate of increase in government spending, and at the same time allocate more money to certain essential priority areas such as law enforcement, and improved old age pensions, for example, it means that spending in all other areas must be cut to the bone. It is that cutting that I want to tell you about tonight.

Where do we start? We start the same way you do when you decide to work out your family budget. When you see that your expenses are rising faster than your income, you try to restrain your expenses in two ways. You may decide to cut out some expenses altogether, by giving up holiday travel, for example. Or you may decide to restrain your spending for certain items, while not giving them up altogether. For example, you may decide to buy a less expensive coat, or take the bus to work instead of your car.

The government has the same two choices. We can eliminate some programs which, although good in themselves are not as necessary as others, and we can reduce the rate of increase in our spending on those programs which remain.

We have done both; but I would not want to give you the false impression that total government spending will be lower next year than this year. It will be higher, because the cost of providing essential services, paying pensions, creating jobs and protecting the poor and the sick is just as subject to inflation as is your grocery bill or your gasoline bill. But I can promise you that any increase in our spending will be kept within the strictest possible limits.

Some spending cuts will be tough on a lot of people. We will be forced to deny improvements in services which many people want. Every Canadian will feel the impact.

Let me now give you some examples of the way in which restraint is going to affect the way we live and work here in Ottawa, some examples of programs which are being eliminated entirely, and some examples of programs whose budgets are going to be held within strict limits.

The government, with the support of the Liberal caucus, will ask Parliament tomorrow to cancel the seven per cent salary increase which Members of Parliament, Senators, and Cabinet Ministers are scheduled to receive on January first. I am confident that members of the opposition parties will support this salary freeze as an example of personal restraint.

The salaries of senior civil servants will be frozen for the next fifteen months, together with the salaries of federal and provincial supreme court judges, senior officers of the armed forces and the R.C.M.P., senior executives of Crown corporations such as the CNR, Air Canada and the CBC, and the senior executives of all government boards, commissions and agencies.

During the next fifteen months, there will not be any increase in the authorized number of man-years in senior executive categories.

The federal civil service will be held to an annual growth rate of 1.5%, well below the growth rate experienced in recent years. In fact, this means that most government departments will actually reduce the number of their employees, because in a few priority areas, like the anti-inflation program and law enforcement, more people will have to be hired.

I am reducing the size of my own staff, the Prime Minister's office, by 10%.

All government departments have been ordered to severely restrict travel and administrative expenses, as well as their budgets for work done by outside consultants. The govern-

ment will drastically restrain its purchase of office furniture and automobiles.

Now I would like to tell you about some programs which are being eliminated entirely. These are good programs which have served Canadians well, programs which this government initiated, and of which we are very proud.

So it is with a sense of personal sadness that I tell you that all federal government funding of the Company of Young Canadians will be terminated, with a resulting saving of six million dollars.

The Opportunities for Youth Program will also be terminated, at a saving of thirty-six million dollars.

Information Canada will be disbanded, although some of its essential functions, like the book shops, will be integrated into other government departments. This will produce a net saving of at least five million dollars.

Other government programs, while not being eliminated, will be given less money next year than we had planned, and in some cases, less than they would need in order to respond adequately to growing public demand for government services.

The Treasury Board's budget for the public service bilingualism program will be cut by 20%. It will be ten million dollars lower next year than it is this year.

The Canada Manpower Training Program will be changed. Training allowances will not be indexed and the rules for eligibility will be modified. This will mean that expenditures next year will be twenty million dollars less than they would otherwise have been.

The Local Initiatives Program will undergo major changes. Its budget for next winter will be thirty-five million dollars less than this winter. I must point out, however, that the government is very concerned about the possible impact of spending cuts upon rates of unemployment throughout the country. We will be watching this situation very closely. Should the need arise, we will not hesitate to intervene to stimulate employment.

For one year, the budget increase for foreign aid will be limited to ten per cent --- less than half the annual rate of increase during the past five years.

The Department of External Affairs will be required to finance any badly needed new post abroad by reducing the expenses of existing posts.

The government will introduce legislation to produce a saving of 10 million dollars on its contribution to crop insurance.

Government grants to industry for research and development will be at least nine million dollars lower next year than they are this year.

Grants for research in medicine, the physical sciences, the humanities and social sciences will be frozen at this year's levels.

The Department of National Defence will reduce its headquarters staff by 10 per cent, thereby saving five million dollars in civilian salaries, and releasing military personnel for essential duties outside the National Capital Area.

Family allowance payments, which are ordinarily increased each year to compensate for the rising cost of living, will remain at the same level next year as they are now. This decision to suspend indexing for one year will reduce government spending plans for next year by more than two hundred million dollars.

The Department of Public Works budget for the construction of new government buildings will be thirty million dollars lower next year than this year.

I do not have the time tonight to give you a complete list of our spending cuts. More details are being given in the House of Commons tonight by the President of the Treasury Board, Jean Chrétien.

But you can see from the examples I have given that we are determined to reduce our spending wherever possible, even

at the cost of government programs which have been of great benefit to large numbers of Canadians. The pattern of restraint which I have outlined will not be a one-year phenomenon. It will continue for several years to come, although next year different programs may be affected.

I hope I have convinced you that in launching an attack on inflation, the government means business. We are willing to do what is necessary to make sure that the federal government accepts its full share of the burden in this crucial national effort.

But now you must do your share. When these spending cuts begin to hit you personally, when they begin to be felt in your community or your region, I am asking you to support them as a necessary part of the anti-inflation program.

I cannot promise you that the battle will be won in a matter of months. It will take time for a program of national restraint, in company with appropriate fiscal, monetary and other policies, to exert a real impact upon the rate of inflation. It will take time for us to accept self-discipline as normal and expected behaviour, rather than as heroic sacrifice. It will take time for us to learn to reduce our expectations; but we must retain our resolve.

We are in for a long struggle.

This is the blunt truth which must be realized by every Canadian. For Canada and the world have entered a new economic era, filled with both danger and hope.

I will be speaking to you again in the coming months about the new kind of society we will need to create in response to the new economic circumstances in which we are living, here in Canada and throughout the world.

I will be speaking to you about the need for new attitudes toward economic growth and the exploitation of our natural resources -- new attitudes toward labor-management relations, social co-operation, and the sharing of our wealth. But that is for another time.

Tonight, I have told you where we stand at the beginning of this long campaign.

It is not the government which will decide if our anti-inflation program will work. It is you, the people, who will decide. It is the combined force of all our individual decisions which will beat down the inflation which harms us all.

You may remember that two months ago, when I announced the anti-inflation program, I said that, together, we could make it work.

Your positive response, and the progress already made, are strong clear evidence that, together, we are making it work.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: December 19, 1975

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today that
MR. CHARLES A. LUSSIER has been appointed Director of
the Canada Council, effective January 1, 1976.

(biographical notes attached)

Charles A. Lussier was born August 18, 1920. He took his law degree at the University of Montreal in 1945. He carried on post-graduate studies in constitutional law at McGill University and entered the general practice of law in 1947, specializing in labour relations.

In 1957, Mr. Lussier became director of "La Maison des Etudiants canadiens" in "La Cité Universitaire de Paris". In 1961 he was appointed délégué général of the Province of Quebec in France.

In 1965 he joined the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in Ottawa as Assistant Deputy Minister (Citizenship). In 1966, with the Government Organization Act, he became Assistant Under-Secretary of State. In 1967 he was seconded to the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources as a special adviser on matters relating to the continental shelf and international negotiations with France and the United States. He returned to his desk in the Secretary of State Department in 1968.

In January, 1970, Mr. Lussier was appointed to his present position as a Commissioner of the Public Service.

Mr. Lussier has been director of the "Centre de Recherches en Relations humaines" at the University of Montreal; director "La Fondation du Théâtre du Nouveau-Monde"; a writer and broadcast commentator. He was a member of the Canadian delegation to the 27th International Conference on Human Rights in Geneva in 1965, and a member of the Ministerial Mission to Latin America in 1968. In 1969 he was a member of the Canadian delegation to the Niamey Conference on multilateral cooperation among francophone countries.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: December 31, 1975

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

NEW YEAR'S DAY MESSAGE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CAI
PM
P66

The year 1975, with all its happy and unhappy events, has just become history, and we stand on the threshold of a new year. The wishes and greetings we exchange at this time, the resolutions that we make, are traditions whose original meaning we sometimes neglect. In fact, they precede a profound renewal of all nature which, dormant through the long winter, is already preparing for the coming spring. We have only to look closely at this natural phenomenon to see that it has just a symbol, but the occasion of true regeneration, and find it an easy matter to wish the best to relatives and friends, but what shall we, as citizens of this country, wish for each other? What shall we hope to achieve together this year? In what new directions shall we move?

Let's face the fact: these are not easy times. The great majority of industrialized countries are suffering the fluctuations and uncertainties of a prolonged economic crisis, to say nothing of social and cultural tensions. Group pressures and citizens' demands are growing, creating a formidable strain on governments and forcing them, against their will, to counter with universal economic controls and authoritarianism. Although we have not yet arrived at that stage in Canada, it would be presumptuous to think that we are immune to such dangers.

Because Canada is a young country with vast human and financial resources, we can contemplate the future with more optimism than many other countries. We must take care to ensure

not to let this optimism blind us to reality. That is why, on this first day of the year, I want to invite you to join with me in seeking the foundations of a new equilibrium. The abundance of consumer goods available to us often leads us to abuse or waste. It raises our expectations and leads to many forms of imbalance which adversely affect our physical and mental health, as well as our natural environment and our social and economic structures.

The time has come when we must adopt a new lifestyle. We are being forced to do this not merely by our own economic situation, but by the worldwide evolution of mankind. After ten thousand years of agriculture and barely two centuries of industrialization, we find ourselves faced with a different kind of society. The personal and collective equilibrium we must seek, in order to adapt to this new era, will not last unless it is based on a fundamental change in attitude. As an American philosopher once said, "lives based on having are less free than lives based either on doing or being."

It is this sort of change that I propose to you today. Instead of competing with each other to take more and more out of the economy without concern for what we put into it, instead of expecting the Government to provide everything and thinking more of our rights than of our duties, let us resolve that this year we shall do more and be better, each one of us in his own field of endeavour. In the hope that these few ideas will generate a spirit of renewal, I wish all of you a happy new year.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

December 31, 1975

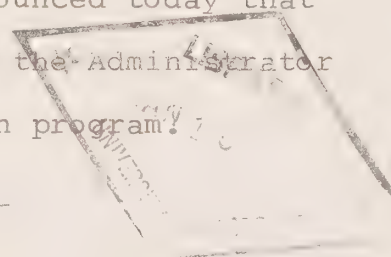
For Release:

Pour Publication:

Immediate

CAI
om
66

The Prime Minister announced today that MR. DONALD D. TANSLEY has been named the Administrator under the government's anti-inflation program.



DONALD D. TANSLEY was born in Regina in 1928 and graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1950 with B.A. and B.Comm. degrees specializing in Economics and Business Administration.

He served overseas during the Second World War with the Regina Rifle Regiment.

From 1950 to 1960 he worked in the Treasury Department of the Government of Saskatchewan. He was first involved in administrative studies of various departments and Crown Corporations before becoming Director of the Administrative Management Division in the Budget Bureau. In 1957 he became Deputy Provincial Treasurer, and until 1960 held the position of Director of the Budget Bureau in the Treasury Department. In this capacity he had supervisory responsibility for the budget formulation process for the government as a whole.

From 1960 to 1962, as Executive Director of the Government Finance Office, Government of Saskatchewan, he was responsible for the activities of all Saskatchewan's Crown Corporations and the Industrial Development Fund.

In 1962 he was appointed Chairman of the Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission, a position he held until 1964.

From 1964 to 1968 he held the position of

Deputy Minister of Finance and Industry in the Government of New Brunswick. In this capacity he was also Director of the New Brunswick Development Corporation, and Secretary of the Treasury Board.

In 1968 he joined the Federal Public Service as Vice-President of the Canadian International Development Agency and in 1970 he was named Executive Vice-President of C.I.D.A.

Mr. Tansley took a leave of absence from C.I.D.A. in 1973 to conduct a study for the International Red Cross in Switzerland into the Reappraisal of the Future Role of the International Red Cross.

He returned to Canada in August, 1975 and took up his present position as Senior Vice-President, Multilateral Programs, at C.I.D.A.

Mr. Tansley is married and has three children.

